THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bank Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,714—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

A BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-8 12-0		24-0 12-0
25-0 13-4	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0 13-4
29-0 15-0		29-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-
38-0 20-0		38-0 20-

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are, the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Ormsn	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL	ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	29th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemisich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	—	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	11th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Aug. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

[redacted]BAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	To sail.
[redacted]der	3,547	20th Sept.

[redacted]ll sail as above.
[redacted]dess and have every [redacted] the state rooms are

[redacted] & Co.,
Agents.

[redacted]REVENUE.
[redacted]O SOUND

[redacted] anna.
[redacted]ay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th September.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 10th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th September, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,833	3rd October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, September 5, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.
Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.
Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.
Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.
Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.
Broughams in all Styles.
State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.
SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.
State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.
With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.
THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with
Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.
A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

BEERS STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.
It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle	,, 125 0
Silver Gilt do.	,, 40 & 50
Shell do.	,, 20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,, 3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,, 1 8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,, 8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,, 3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,, 2 0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,, 5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,, 5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,, 4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,, 5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.
ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.
CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.
WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.
ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.
BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.
RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.
BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.
EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise of diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.
BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.
DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.
NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.
LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.
SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.
STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.
SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.
ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.
CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.
REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600.

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.
All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.
Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

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BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, {MARCKS & CO., LD.,} POONA. Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
Unsurpassed in any Market.
KEMP & CO., LD.

SPECIAL VALUE
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS NAPKINS.
THORPE & Co.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Designs, Fern, Union Scroll Border on Table, with centre. Mosaic, Foxglove, Bay Leaf, Lotus Plant, Fleur-de-lis, &c., &c., &c.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 5ft.,
Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 3in.,
Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 6ft.,
Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

Super Double Damask, cut by the yard, very useful for a long dining tables, neat centres with handsome border, 90 inches wide.
Per yard Rs. 7-8.

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.

Size ¾ by ¾,
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE & CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.
He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to
BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY, the 7th instant (being a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 169 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee have directed that instead of levying the WATER TAX in respect of certain classes of premises liable thereto under section 141 of the said Act, the undersigned may charge for the water supplied to such premises by meter measurement. The following are the classes of premises above referred to, namely :—

I—Religious and charitable Institutions. II—Clubs. III—Houses with gardens. IV—Milch Cattle Stables, Gymkhanas and Gardens. V—Government properties on which the water-tax is payable by the Secretary of State. VI—Port Trust properties. VII—Premises where water is supplied for purposes other than domestic consumption in all cases not included in the above.

The power of the undersigned to charge for water supplied to premises by measurement instead of levying the Water Tax in respect thereof, being limited to the classes of premises above specified, notice is hereby further given that the Water Tax will be levied in respect of all premises liable thereto which do not fall within either of the said classes, notwithstanding that ameter may have been heretofore affixed thereon or that a charge by measurement may have been preferred or paid in respect thereof for any portion of the current year 1889-90.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th September 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 3rd September 1889 FOR SALE.

CATHOLIC.

	Rs. a.
Cardinal Newman ; by Henry Jennings	0 12
Dependence ; or, The Insecurity of the Anglican Position ; by Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A.	3 12
From World to Cloister ; or My Novitiate ; by Bernard	3 7
Garden of Divine Love ; by Rev. J. A. Maltus, O. P.	1 8
Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries ; by Francis Arden Gasquet, 2 vols	10 0

FICTION.

Armourer's Prentices ; by Charlotte M. Yonge	2 10
Anne Hereford ; by Mrs. Henry Wood	2 10
At the Mercy of Tiberius ; by the Author of "St. Elmo"	1 8
Beleagured City ; by Mrs. Oliphant	2 10
Baby's Grandmother ; by L. B. Walford	1 14
Captain ; by Madame P. De Nantenil	3 12
Child of Stafferton ; by W. J. Knox Little	1 12
Feet of Clay ; by Amelia E. Barr	2 10
For the Right ; by Karl Emil Franzos	2 10
From the Green Bag ; by F. M. Allen	1 14
Household Puzzles ; by Pansey	0 12
Lorna Doone ; by R. D. Blackmore	1 14
Love's a Tyrant ; by Annie Thomas	1 8
Miss Kate ; or, or, Confessions of a Caretaker ; by Rita	4 8
Open Door ; by Blanch Willis Howard	3 12
Piccadilly Puzzle ; by Fergus Hume	0 12
Rival Actresses ; by Georges Ohnet	1 8
Story of an African Farm ; by Ralph Iron (Olive Schreiner)	1 2
Surly Tim's Troubles ; by Francis H. Burnett	0 12
Tempted ; An Episode ; by M. Moyes Black	1 12
That Lass O'Lowrie's ; by Francis H. Burnett	0 12
"Theo," a Love Story ; by Francis H. Burnett	0 12
Weighed and Wanting ; by George MacDonald	3 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Artists' Wives ; by De Bieler Myrbach and Rossi	2 10
History of Infant Baptism ; by W. Wall, Vicar of Shoreham in Kent	0 12
Hints to Lady Travellers at Home and Abroad ; by L. C. Davidson	2 10
Literary Influence in British History ; by the Hon. A. S. G. Canning	3 12
More Stray Leaves ; J. Menton Smith	1 14
Modern Messiahs and Wonder Workers ; by W. Oxley	3 12
Out-door Sports in Scotland ; by EllenGowan	5 10
Pen and Pencil	2 12
Recollections of a Nurse ; by E. D.	1 8

BIOGRAPHY.

Charles [illegible] ; by Sir Wm. F Butler	1 4
David Livingstone ; by Thomas Hughes	1 4
Henry the Fifth ; by the Rev. A. J. Church	1 4
Lord Lawrence ; by Sir Richard Temple	1 4
Lives and Times of the Kings of Israel and Judah ; by George Rawlinson, MA.	1 14
William Dampier ; by W Clark Russel	1 4

POETRY.

Ruy Blass ; Poetical Drama in Five Acts ; by Victor Hugo	2 10

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Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is AUTHORIZED by the NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK BAHADUR, of Hyderabad (Deccan), to give public notice that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Vacha, or any other person whatsoever, in the name of his late Brother, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, after the 9th of July last, on which date his deceased Brother left Poona for Hyderabad.

A. W. FORBES,
Attorney for the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk.

Hyderabad, 28th August 1889.

A FEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS, including Judgeships, are to be made in a State in Kattyawar. Salaries varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200. Applications with testimonials are invited before 10th September from men who have passed the LL.B., Subordinate Judges' or District Pleaders' examination. Address "B. JUDICIAL," care of this paper.

Bombay, 30th August 1889.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 4,50,000 Indian maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon on WEDNESDAY, 16th October 1889—1st Thulam 1065, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Commercial Agent on an eight-anna stamp-paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

Maunds. 7. The salt shall be delivered

Alleppey ..... 2,40,000. into the Bankshalls or Godowns
Quilon ..... 1,00,000. noted in the margin at the cost of
Moonambum ... 40,000. the contractor.
Trevandrum .. 70,000.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April 1890.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian maund.

At Moonambum, Quilon, and Trevandrum weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment, except 3 pies per maund. The following rules will require the shipment and delivery of salt, and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Commercial Agent, specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will give a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty that may be in force at the time of import has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE, Commercial Agent,
Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 12th August 1889.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,361 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 1 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 442 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,900 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Previous advertisements are hereby cancelled.

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 20s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fevers and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 8), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,680	1,680 Rs. 325		415
East India Press Co ..	0	1,090	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 20		505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45		410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0		225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0		455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0		560
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10		824
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100 Rs. 30		395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.,.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Soorjoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press.....	935	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		685
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

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Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185 Nil		60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0 6 p.c.		600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500 10 p.c.		615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100 Rs. 5		79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165 Rs.		3,550
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Municipal Bonds	....	..	... p.c.		107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...		310
Cooper, Mason Ld ...	3,000	100	100 Rs.		11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500 Nil		470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200 ..		155
Geyer & Co., Ld.....	500	100	40 ...		40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10 10 p.c.		11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250 ...		75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175 Rs. 26		367½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100 Rs. 10		83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100 13 p.c.		..
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100 ...		100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50 10 p.c.		210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20 8 p.a.		20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000 Rs. 19		367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100 Nil		58
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100 Rs.		99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	... 9 p.c.		90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	88 ...		90
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500 Rs. 6-8		10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100 Rs. 85		1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100	Rs. 10		135
Western India Flour	000	1	125 Nil.		35
M. M. Mody & Co.....					48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000 .		1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500 R		400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100 Rs. 3		91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500 ...		300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000 ..		..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125 ..		..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		415
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000 Rs. 25		565
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500 Rs. 25		575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500 Rs. 25		430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,000	1,000 Rs. 2		730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200 Rs. 0		110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500 Rs. 50		1,170
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	730	1,00	1,000 Rs. 20		1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700 Rs. 25		710
Connaught Mills Ld...	840	0	500 Rs. 1		650
Cocria S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		475
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5	Rs. 40 Rs. 25		515
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,00	1,000 Rs. 50		1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500 Rs. 25		660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,000 Rs. 30		560
Gordon S. & M. Co.	700	150	150 Rs. 20		130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000 ..		
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00 ...		83
Hindustan S. & W Mills Co., Ld.....	1,300	1,000	1,000 Rs. 35		800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500 ...		650xd.
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500 Rs. 37½		725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00 0 Rs. 3		730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,00 0 Rs. 50		1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	800	500 Rs. 25		530xd.
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25 Rs. 15		310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	50 Rs. 2		665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	(		100
Increased ...	1,483	250	25 Rs. 10		
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....		900	1,000 ..		775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00 Rs. 45		960
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000 Rs. 40		615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000 Rs. 30		985
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00 Rs. 50		960
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100 Rs. 5		149xd.
Madras United S.	500		1,000 Rs. 100		2,06
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	850	1,00	1,000 Rs. 25		500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100 Rs. 7		105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250 Rs. 5		122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000 Rs. 75		1,655
Manekjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000 Rs. 50		1,205
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000 Rs. 25		685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000 ..		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625 Rs. 10		395
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250 Rs. ..		65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000 Rs. 30		1,095
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125 ...		30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		800
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000 Rs. 5		1,110
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000 25		1,690
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500 ...		450
Sholapore S.& W. Co.		10	1,000 Rs. 60		1,350
Soondercbas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000 Rs. 35		110
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252 Rs. 15		287½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500 ..		385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000 ..		850
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000 Rs. 25		350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500 ..		..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000	Rs. 25		510

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolus	,, 248
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 288
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-15
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	90½

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Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
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do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4¼d.
France	3 Do do...	1-72
do.	6 Do. do...	1-73¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	99-8
China	60 Do. ...	221½

Holloway's Ointment.—Miners and Workers in the Goldfields.—This invaluable and renowned Ointment is extensively used and patronized by such people to their very great advantage, being easy of application and portable in small compass. When used in conjunction with Holloway's Pills in accordance with the clear and concise directions for use which accompany each pot and box, there are but few of the diseases which afflict mankind which will not yield to the sanative powers of the combined remedies. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping nor by change of climate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral drug, they can be used with the most perfect safety under the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Bombay *vs.* Poona at Poona.
Band, Gloster Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Government Telegraph Quadrille Party, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Avoca (s), from Zanzibar, and Maria Teresa (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Imperatrix (s), for Aden and Trieste; Malda (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Aspatria (s), Kurrachee.

POLO.—The game to-morrow will be at 5-15. *Stripes.*—Mr. Barton (capt.), Mr. Burder, Mr. Thurburn, and Mr. Lovett. *White.*—Capt. Tufnell (capt.), Mr. Graham, Capt. Bishop, and Mr. Glazebrook.

QUARRY ACCIDENT.—A labourer named Muddoo Sumbajee while at work in a quarry at Parel on Wednesday sustained injuries to his right arm and right leg by a large stone falling on him. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

A MISSING BOY.—Narayen Sobajee, residing at Thakordwar Dhobie-wady, reports that his son, aged five years, has been missing since Wednesday last at noon. He had on gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 5.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. H. C. Watt, chief steward of the s. s. Deccan, lying in the Prince's Dock, reports the theft of £10 in gold from a box in his cabin during his absence from the vessel between 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday and 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday last.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mustang Tank respecting the death of a Hindoo woman who was found drowned in the Mustang Tank on Wednesday evening. The body, which was much decomposed, was apparently that of a young womam of 15 or 16 years of age, and there were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 (weather permitting).

Overture.....Bohemian Girl..... ..Balfe
Valse.....Gouttes de Rosée.....Waldteufel
Selection.....Yeomen of the Guard.....Sullivan
Valse.....Winnee .....P. Ryan
Selection.....Reminiscences of Tosti.....Sougher
Galop.....Wie der Wind.....Faust
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE KENNEDY SEAFACE.—Sowlia Khondajee, a labourer, was yesterday charged by Constable Good at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing eight annas from the pocket of Gungaram Pandoo, while passing along Kennedy Seaface with a Ganpati procession on Wednesday evening last. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the money from complainant's pocket, and handed over to the police. Sowlia Khondajee was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CHEATING.—A European named Edward Seymour Burch was arrested yesterday by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Bombay Detective Police, upon a charge of cheating on a telegram sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from Monghyr, Bengal. The man was yesterday charged by the police officer before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with the above offence, and he was remanded to jail to the 12th instant, pending the arrival of the warrant from Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency.

THE FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Bhow Patloo, a cart-driver, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Aba Arjoon by doing a rash and negligent act on Friday, the 26th July last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and the accused was not represented by counsel. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DRINK AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Candawady respecting the death of Govind Appa, aged 20 years. Deceased, who was a mill labourer, returned home early in the morning under the influence of liquor and kicked up a great disturbance. He tried to break some of his boxes, and then ran out of the house saying he was going to kill himself. He immediately ran to a well near by his house, jumped in, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered in about ten or fifteen minutes after, but life was found to be extinct. The verdict was that the death of Govind Appa was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

SMOKING IN TRAM-CARS.—A correspondent writes:—"I have this day noticed from your advertisement columns that a bye-law has been passed empowering the Tramway Company to eject any person smoking in other than the seats prescribed. As these seats are in no way reserved for smokers, and invariably crowded with Parsees, Borahs, and other non-smokers, the poor individual behind a cigar has either to put out his torch, or walk up to the starting-point of the cars to secure a back seat. This is indeed very one-sided, and I think there ought to be some proviso by means of which preference of the back seats be given to smokers."

SERIOUS CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.—The case in which a dock labourer, named Abdool Currim, stands charged with committing a rash and negligent act through which another labourer, named Govind Appa, got his leg broken while at work on board an Anchor Line steamer in the Prince's Dock on the 21st instant, again came before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. It may be remembered when the case first came up for hearing, it was adjourned in order to allow the injured man to appear. Superintendent Ingram, however, stated that Govind Appa's spine was injured, that he was still in the hospital, and that no hope was entertained of his recovery, in fact his death was daily expected. A man named Tookaram Balloo, who was working on board the ship at the time the accused is alleged to have moved the cases of goods which fell upon Govind Appa, was examined, but he stated he did not know what caused the cases to fall over. The case was then adjourned for another fortnight, the accused being liberated meanwhile.

TOO YOUNG TO DRINK.—A batch of six mochies were placed in the dock yesterday before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court charged with being drunk in the street and creating a disturbance by fighting. They were a rascally looking lot, and one appeared with an ugly wound over his left eye. They all denied being either drunk or fighting in the street. One said he was not drunk, but all the others were; another—the one bearing the wound—said he had been hit by the first accused; another said none of them were drunk; another that he was not in the fight; and another that he was too young to take to drinking. A sepoy appeared in the witness-box carrying a spear-like weapon and several thick sticks which, he said, the six prisoners were fighting with. The spear was the weapon with which the prisoner with the cut on his head had been wounded. Several more witnesses being examined, his worship found the charge proved and fined the prisoners one rupee each.

DISORDERLY GANPATI PROCESSIONISTS.—A considerable portion of yesterday forenoon was occupied by Mr. Cooper in trying a batch of Ganpati processionists, who on Wednesday had attacked a man named Bamaji Dunaji near Modi Bunder and created a disturbance, besides assaulting several police sepoys who attempted an arrest. The prisoners, who were eight in number, all denied having had anything to do with the disturbance, and the excuses they offered were very amusing. They were either going along the street on messages for their masters or were standing quietly by when arrested. The evidence adduced went to show that a procession had proceeded to the Modi Bunder, when a Ganpati image was put into the water. After that the complainant was assaulted by some of the accused. Four sepoys, two of whom were in plain clothes, attempted an arrest, when the eight accused set upon them and belaboured them with sticks. The blows given were apparently by no means light, as the appearances of the sepoys' faces and shoulders showed, as also the bamboo sticks, which were all split up with the severe usage to which they were put. Six of the prisoners were convicted and sentenced, two to pay fines of Rs. 10 or to 7 days' imprisonment, the other four to pay fines of Rs. 3—while the remaining two, the evidence against them being doubtful, were warned and discharged.

THE BURGLARY AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Narayen Behari and Mahdoo Shriram, of no fixed place of residence, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with committing house-trespass in order to commit theft on the 5th ultimo, and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash, a hundee, and a dhotur, of the collective value of Rs. 501-8, the property of a Hindoo mendicant named Kalikadass Radhikadass, from his residence at Cammateepoora 5th street. The two accused are said to belong to a gang of robbers recently come to Bombay. On the theft being reported to the police they were seen loitering about and were arrested on suspicion. The stolen bundee and dhotur were traced to their possession. The iron crowbar that was found in the premises of the complainant with which his boxes were evidently broken open, was found to belong to the two accused, the blacksmith that sold the crowbar to them proving the fact. The police were, however, unable to trace or get any clue as to how the gold and silver ornaments had been disposed of by them. The Magistrate convicted the two accused and sentenced Behari and Shriram to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

NEW JUNCTION STATION AT POONA.—Arrangements are now being made by the G. I. P. Railway authorities to erect a new junction station and overbridge at Poona in conjuction with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The site chosen will be close by the present station buildings, the platform sidings, &c., of which will undergo considerable improvement. The gate crossing the public road about 200 yards from the railway station is to be removed, and an overbridge is to be built at this point to allow of the public traffic to pass over as at present. This alteration will necessitate the company constructing new roads to bungalow, so that it will not in any way interfere with the present arrangements. According to a certain agreement entered into by the G. I. P. Railway with the Southern Mahratta Company, the former are to bear the full cost of the proposed new station and overbridge, *viz.*, about Rs. 70,000. The engineering department have been entrusted with the construction of the building, which is to be taken in hand almost immediately.—*Observer.*

POONA RACES—1889.

Entrances: 1st September.

THE POONA DERBY.

Mr Farmer's ch a gal Forat.

THE CRITERION.

Capt MacDougall's b a h Akbar, aged.
Mr Grant's b a c Lansdowne.

THE JOONAGHUR CUP.

Mr Dorset's b c b m Gaylass by Tam O'Shanter.

H. H. AGA'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.

Capt MacDougall's b a h Lugman, aged.

THE WELTER.

Capt MacDougall's b a h Akbar, aged.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Mr Skinner's gr a h Arabi Pasha.

THE PONY CUP.

Mr Locke's b a p Rampursad.

THE MORVI PURSE.

Mr Dorset's b c b m Gaylass.
Mr Farmer's b c b m Joan of Arc, 3 years.

THE CONNAUGHT CUP.

Mr Skinner's gr a h Arabi Pasha.

THE KUTCH PURSE.

Mr Dorset's b c b m Gaylass.

The following changes of ownership are published for information:—

Mr. Ahmood Aboo Shabba's ch a gal Forat entered for the Maiden Galloways, the Galloway Plate, the Governor's Cup, and the Merchants' Cup, is now the property of Mr. Farmer.

C a c Absentee, c a c Rocket, b a h Sirrius, g a h Sultan, c a h Silvermane, and b a h Samnite, entered in the 1st May Entrances as belonging to Mr. Ali Abdoola, are now the property of Mr. Newton.

G a p Whitebird and B r a h Revenge are now the property of Captain Hanwell.

D a p Clever Boy is now the property of Mr. Derington.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W I T Club.
Poona, 5th September, 1889.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Honble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Consent decree.

529—Craign, L and O—Wassudeo Ramchunderji vs Thakar Chaturbhoy Morarji and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.

530—Little, S F and N—Soondrabai and another vs Chatturbhoz Morarjee and others—Mansukhlal D and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

631—Mirza H K—Harichundra Moroba vs Mathurabai and another—Janardhun G—Partheard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

10,254-89—G B and R—Gokuldas Madhowji vs Narsu Yenkuji.

Motions.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others—L, S, F and N; P, G and S; and B and H. Partheard.

Long Causes.

77-89—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodher vs Lallji Kutchra and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

101-89—Little, S F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundvi Deoji and others—Thakurdas, D and C and T D.

471-88—Hore, C and B—Ramabai and another vs Maria, widow and others—Chalk, W and S.

223-88—Payne G. and S. Rajanna Ellapa vs Yankoo Nursoo and other—Takurdas D. and C.

14-39—Janadhin G. Shaik Manick Shaik Budhan and other vi—Hasimabai Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

203-87—Payne, G and S—Pandrinath Madanji vs Shricrishna Narayenji and another—Khunderao M. Patheard.

317-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Sadanand Narayen vs Pandurang Govindji and others—Shamrao P.

319-89—Payne, G and S—Ismail Sacoor vs Hajee Abdoola Haji Soomar—Shamrao P.

324-89—A F Turner—Santu Luxmonjee Assawley vs Gopal Vithul and others—Burder and Bayley.

153-89—Payne, G and S—Fatmabai vs Ranchordass Dharsey and others—M E and H, and T and D.

27-89—Macfarlane E and H—Ramjee Ballajee vs Lingoojee Mankoojee Mirza H. K.

A DERBYSHIRE MAN MADE HAPPY.

UNDER date of Nov. 15, 1886, Mr. Andrew Browes, of Alma House, Dronfield, Derbyshire, writes:—"For many years I have been sorely afflicted with rheumatic gout; some of the time my case was so bad that I was obliged to get up stairs on my hands and knees. I could not walk or do any work. I had tried a great many different remedies, without obtaining any lasting benefit. On several occasions the malady became so serious that I employed medical men, but they did not seem to do me any good. My feet were at times swollen to twice their natural size, and I suffered the greatest agony. I had about given up all hope of ever being well again, when my attention was directed to your infallible pain-killing remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which I procured and applied to my limbs, with the most marvellous effect. I was in a very short time free from pain, and I have, in a large measure, regained the use of my feet and limbs.

Mr. William Blagden, of Edensor, Blakewell, Derbyshire, was a sufferer from sciatica for two years. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him when all other remedies had failed.

St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It goes right to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Leathem, Captain, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Swire, Capt, Bo, A P D, on leave, medical certificate, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Barker, Major, Bl, RA, on leave, medical certificate, to England.
Robertson, Lieut, Bl, 2nd Scottish Rifles, on leave medical certificate, to England.
Pochin, Major, Bo, R F, on leave, to Poona.
Simmonds, Surgn-Major, Bl, 12th Bl Cavy, to rejoin Regt, to Multan.
Strotherd, Lieut, Bl, 4th Cavy H C, to rejoin Regt, to Mominabad.
Ward, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Jervois, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 6th September, 1889.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

1. On Saturday, the 7th instant, the Corps will parade at the Riding School for a March-out at 6-45 a.m. precisely. Uniform, swords, bandoliers, and military bridles with head-ropes to be worn.

2. There will be practice at Colaba on Saturday, the 7th instant, from 4 p.m.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 5.)

THE services of Lieut E A Kettlewell, S C, 22nd Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for six months on private affairs:—Assist Apoth S J Pais, Subordinate Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut N G Fraser, 2nd Battn Warwickshire Regt, offig Sqdn Officer, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy, 23rd Feb 1888.

Second Lieut Fraser will rank as Lieutenant in the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the 23rd Feb 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut J J D Sillery, 1st Battn York Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 26th Bo Infy, 27th Feb 1888.

Second Lieut Sillery will rank as Lieut in the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the 27th Feb 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieuts M W Baugh, E A Kettlewell, and E C B Cotgrave, Staff Corps; and Surgn A V Anderson, M B, I M S.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Sub-Condr R Orr, Commissariat Dept, six months, medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev J H Mackay, M A, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon Mr Justice Scott, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave for one month from the 11th Sept 1889.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to apoint Col H B Jacob to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr J E Penton, acting Dist Supt of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave for one month from 15th Sept 1889.

Mr F H Warden, fifth grade Suptd of Police, has been permitted by H Majesty's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr T S Hamilton relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 24th ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn R J Baker, B A, M B, to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgn-Major J Arnott, M D, C M (Glas), or until further orders; and Surgn M A T Collie, M B, C M, to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, vice Surgn R J Baker, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E J Ebden, C S, Collector of Bijapur, is allowed furlough for one year from 1st Oct 1889, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The appointment of Mr J L Jenkins, C S, to be Second Assist Collr, with effect from the date of Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie's deputation under the Govt of India is cancelled.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Woodward, C S, on return from leave, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat, Dist Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J F Fleet, C S, C I E, on his return to duty, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Bijapur, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur Dist, pending further orders.

Mr W W Drew, C S, to hold charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of the district of Bijapur, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur Dist., with effect from the date of departure of Mr E J Ebden or leave until relieved by Mr Fleet, or pending further orders.

Mr H A Acworth

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Re. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JAVA CIGARS equal to MANILLAS. Rs. 3 per box —J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ORANGE PEKOE.—Pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried Darjeeling Tea, Rich, Fragrant, and Mellow. Rs. 1-4 per lb.—BULL & Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

KIOTO ! KIOTO ! ! KIOTO ! ! ! Another new consignment to hand yesterday. Dinner Set for 12 persons, 59 pieces, Rs. 33-14 ; for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16 only. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST ARRIVED a new assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Moderate prices. Clearance Sale. In order to make room for the new stock a clearance sale will be effected. Cheap prices.—HUSSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJI and BROS., Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

LOST one GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. PROMISSORY LOAN NOTE for Rs 500. New No. 001186, standing in the name of FAKIRJEE MANECKJEE DAVOR and his wife COOVERBAI, between Bombay Bank, Apollo Street, Forbes Street, and Stamp Office. Any person bringing the same to PEROZSHAW MANOCKSHAW MASTER at Dhobi Talao will be Rewarded.

WANTED a good COPYING CLERK. Must be a good hand. Apply "D," this office.

WANTED a EUROPEAN SPINNING MASTER for a MILL at Ahmedabad. State salary and antecedents. Address "M.," care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR House No. 70, Medows Street. Also Two Shops at Pydhoney, next to F. Bro's. Dispensary. Apply to H. B. Jejeebhoy.

TO LET, immediately available, the building known as the New Ice House, behind Remington Building, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard, also a Godown in front of the latter building. Apply to DOSSA BHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all the lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses now ready and in all light fashionable shades.—TAYHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

BROTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 English-made, small engine, with portable boiler, in working order.
10 cases, each containing 4 dozen quarts, East India Pilsener beer.
5 cases, each containing 8 dozen pints, East India Pilsener beer.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palaaquin office shigram.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, very quiet, and goes well in harness.
The property of a gentleman proceeded to England—
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong English built victoria on C spring by "Kinross."
1 very handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-1, 6 years old, very quiet and fast.
1 very handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years old, very quiet and fast.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF EARTHENWARE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Khoja Allarakha Sachoo—

K A S, M P and Co.—½—8 crates earthenware.
A S M P and Co.—101-10-7 " "
K A S, M P and Co.—26 36-8 " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Haji Dada Abba.

1073-4 2 Cases Mouth Harmonica, landed per s.s. Sutlej
786 1 " India Rubber toys (Balloons) " "
1536 1 " Pocket knives, landed per s.s. Verona.
12 1 " Russia Braid " " Kaiser-i-Hind.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plans, &c., &c., the property of R. SIVEWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding on leave.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 8th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE VACANT PIECES of LAND, on PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On behalf of the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following piece of land either in two or three lots, as will suit the convenience of purchasers.

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of Pedder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the south by a private road belonging to the vendors, on the east by a public passage called Gowsa, and on the west by Pedder Road.

If the property is sold in two lots, each lot will have a frontage of 145 feet to the west and on Pedder Road, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 3,000 and 2,000 square yards respectively. If sold in three lots, each lot will have a frontage to the west and on the said road of about 96 feet, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 1,900, 1,600 and 1,500 square yards.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary's Church and behind Mr. Jairazbhoy's Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, fancy table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, Hink's, patent duplex table and hanging table kerosine lamps, &c, the property of P. E. CAMERON, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 6, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 7th instant, a portion of the FREERE ROAD, between Carnac Bridge and Modi Bunder, will be CLOSED TO TRAFFIC during such time as the Taboot Procession is passing.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commr's Office, Bombay 4th September 1889.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " muslins.
5 " T red cambrics.
2 " coloured felt cloth.
2 " trousering.
3 " Satara cloth.

1 brand-new gold hunting keyless watch by James Mccabe with fusee and chain. Can be used with key or without.

A quantity of household furniture the property of Mr. H. ELCOCK, consisting of round and writing tables, wardrobe, arm and without arm chairs, washband and dressing tables, dressing glass, fish aquarium, meat safe, cupboards, teapoys, bedsteads, sideboards, rocking and low chairs, towel-horse, bathroom furniture, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Hunsraj Huridass :—

HH 98 1 case 60 ps. 7/10 in. plain and spotted white bobbin nets ex Merton Hall.
100 1 " 60 " " ex Clan Graham.
101 1 " 60 " " ex City of Edinburgh
107 1 " 60 " " ex Clan Murray.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Morrison & Co., soda water manufacturers—

4 bales or about 180 gross soda-water and lemonade corks.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Fazulbhoy—

1939—2694-85—2 cases metal spectacle cases.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Cassum Succoor—

S G
1531 2040-2040—2 cases corozo buttons.
M
1533 210—1 " collar "
1437 1686—1 " bobbins, "
1111 2325—1 " corozo buttons.
1534 209-10—2 " double bone buttons.

On account and at the risk of Tar Mahomed Hajee Abco —1467—2239-10—2 cases double bone buttons.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 " " office shigram.
1 light victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton. And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT BORAH MUSJID STREET OR POLICE COURT LANE, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 293 of 1871, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.

All that piece of land, situate at Borah Musjid Street, or Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 52 and 52, new No. 475, old survey No 683, and new survey No. 8765, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2,499, and street No. 25, and bounded on the north by the Borah Musjid Lane, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the south by sweeper's passage, and on the west by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Kartak.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a mahogany slate bagatelle table, English safe on stand, pictures, lamps, carpets, &c, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of THOMAS WALMSLEY, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late MR. JAMES L. GREAVES, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th September, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 4, 5, and 6 inches leather beltings, 5" and 6" canvas beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, rim bandings, scroll bandings, English bundling twine, ¼, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch, soap stone packings, 1-inch round canvas, core packings, asbestos, millboard sheets 40" by 40", 16 and 18 oz. roller cloths, shuttles, white leather sewing lace, leather picking bands, oak-tanned buffalo pickers, stripping cards, 9 and 12 inch long collar skewers, 16 inch plain wired and patent shield stubbing tubes, 7 inch patent shield and wired roving tubes, and mason's roving tubes, 5 inch Magenta-colored Rabbeth bobbins, 5 inch green and red weft pins with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, one "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CAMA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Rustomjee Cawasjee Hasatya, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nanabhoy Lane, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, under No. 23 and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 164 and 183, containing by admeasurement 175 and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Lane, on the west by the property lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, deceased, on the south by the property lately of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, and on the north by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 6, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

CONSOLS were ¼ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 97¼ *ex-dividend* ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107¾. Bar Silver remained at Tuesday's price of 42⅝d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower for Fours and ⅛ for 4½ per cents. at £66¾ and £68⅝, respectively. In Paris, Rentes advanced ¼ per cent., say to 86 ; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at francs 25·28.

At the biddings for the 35 lakhs of Indian Council Bills yesterday some 13½ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 to Bombay, and a lakh to Madras, at 1s. 4¼d. ; and 15¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 3½ lakhs to Bombay, and 1½ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4 9-32d., these rates showing a decline of 1-32d. both in Bills and Transfers, compared with the rates obtained on the previous Wednesday, and in the case of the latter of 1-16d. as against the extra sales on the same day, while the Bills went yesterday for 3-32d. below the two extra lakhs allotted to Bombay last Thursday. 35 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks have put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4 1-16d. per rupee.

The Linseed market remained quiet, with Calcutta Seed 3d. per quarter lower again to arrive via the Cape, and with a further decline of 3d. in Bombay Seed to arrive, at 43s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed also was quiet, and Yellow Cawnpore further receded 1s. per quarter, to arrive, Calcutta Brown remaining as before ; but prices both for Lin and Rape are reported as nominal. Wheat was flat, and the price of Club No. 2 was 6d. per quarter lower ; but Liverpool quotations for spot Soft White come unaltered.

Mid.-American Cotton advanced 1-16d. in Liverpool yesterday, say to 6 11-16d. per lb., and the market closed firm with Surats steady ; but there was not much accession of business, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, these being unaltered in value. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for the nearest deliveries and 1-64d. in all the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The spot price in New York, on the other hand, declined ⅛ cent, yesterday's quotation being 11⅝ cents ; but September Futures were 4 points higher, at 10·58 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, and the fresh arrivals now compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Wednesday's Receipts	7,000	6,500	13,400
Four days' Receipts	35,000	24,900	51,200

Locally, Cotton remains steady in tone at unchanged prices, and very little has been done again to-day in old stock, a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Westerns at Rs. 217 and Bengals at Rs. 170 being about all that has transpired. Exporters, however, have been in the market for Bengals of the new crop, and contracts are reported to have been booked in "Good" for January delivery at Rs. 177½-78 and for December at Rs. 181, and in "Fully Good," for November delivery, at Rs. 198 per candy. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, is quoted at Rs. 233 and "Fine" at Rs. 248 ; but in the former we hear of only a few lots being booked between native dealers, and the quotation for the latter is nominal.

According to the telegraphic weather and crop reports made known to-day there had been next to no rain in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera Cotton circles since the date of the previous advices at the beginning of the week, and in all the districts of these circles, excepting Cawnpore in Bengal and Bhownugger in Dhollera, where more rain was still required, the weather is stated to have been seasonable, and the Cotton plants continued to flourish. Some much-needed rain had fallen in the Dharwar district of Hubli, and though it had not exceeded a quarter of an inch, there was every appearance of a continued fall, while rain was general over the district, and Cotton sowing had begun. At Bellary also there had been a little rain, and Cotton sowing was making good progress. From all parts of the Oomrawtee circle accounts continue satisfactory, the plants showing bolls at Khangaum and Barsee—in the latter district they could scarcely look better—while at Dhulia the flowering was advanced.

WHEAT has been rather more enquired for to-day, but purchases have been on only a moderate scale, and the tone of the market has continued quiet with prices for all descriptions unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent only in a quiet market ; but we make no change in our quotations for *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*, and for other kinds prices continue mostly nominal in the absence of business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	370	bales.
Wheat	6,836	cwt.
Linseed	2,626	"
Rapeseed	5,042	"

FREIGHTS are quiet as to business, but steady as regards rates, though without any sensible improvement in demand for tonnage. A steamer has been fixed for Odessa, for February-March loading, at 35s. per ton, payable here at a par of exchange.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier feeling, Councils having sold better than was generally anticipated, and Calcutta coming firmer. Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4½d. for ready and up to March and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for April delivery, but the latter rate could not subsequently be obtained. Bank Telegraphic is 1s. 4¾d. and Demand 1s. 4 7-32d. from October, but we hear of next to nothing doing on this line. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d. to ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·74½.	"

The weekly official statement relating to silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 28th August 1889	Rs.	66,26,142
Silver received during the week		16,74,649
	Rs.	83,00,791
New coin paid during the week		11,11,516
	Rs.	71,89,275
Bullion belonging to private individuals		13,71,896
	Rs.	85,61,171
Last week	"	87,56,037

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day and Fours have receded ¼ per cent., the cash price having remained at 98 7-16 since the morning, while for the next account 98⅝ has been the rate, with little doing on either line. For the other Paper 102¾ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only alterations we have to make in our list this evening is a decline of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, and Queen Mill shares, at Rs. 960, Rs. 1,205, and Rs. 800, respectively ; and an advance to the same extent on Mofussil Press Shares, at Rs. 455 per share.

[For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—The barometer has fallen in Northern and Central India and risen in the peninsula. The changes are small, except in Tenasserim, where the barometer is falling briskly. Pressure is excessive, more especially in the Central Provinces and Central India, where from one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch is above normal. Westerly winds are now blowing down the Gangetic Plain into West Bengal, and the skies are clear or very lightly clouded in Northern and Central India. Northerly winds continue on the Bombay coast, and westerly winds have set in in Lower Burma. Winds are consequently light, unsteady, and abnormal over the greater part of the country. Temperature has generally increased, and is above the average in all districts except Madras. Showers gave fairly general rain in Bengal yesterday. Jessore and Burdwan received over one inch, and there were some local showers in the Deccan and Madras. Amraoti reports one inch and Sholapore six-tenths of an inch. The break in the rains continues.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EDULJI DINSHAW.—September 4, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Edulji Dinshaw, of Kurrachee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JORDAN.—August 30, at Ivanhoe Cottage, Simla, the wife of P A Jordan, of a son.

MACKLIN.—September 1, at The Charleville, Mussoorie, the wife of T Thornton Macklin, M B, East Indian Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—August 31, at Agra, Thomas Allen Brown, Esq. J P, aged 71 years.

HAWKINS.—August 31, at AGRA, May Edith, infant daughter of Conductor H Hawkins, C D, aged 3 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

DOUBT has been expressed in regard to the power of the Supreme Legislative Council to pass an Act of Indemnity to protect witnesses in the Crawford case and others from prosecution for having paid money for appointments under Government. The competence of the Supreme Council to repeal, amend, or alter any law or regulation enacted by Parliament or otherwise in force in India at the date of the creation of the Council is set forth in the plainest language. The power to deal with Acts of Parliament passed subsequently to the creation of the Supreme Council was of course withheld, for had it been accorded, Parliamentary control over the Government of India could have been rendered nugatory by the simple process of repealing in India the Acts passed in Westminster. It was desired to give the new legislative authority created in India a free hand in dealing with all formerly existing laws and regulations, while reserving the right of Parliament to control the Indian administration. The local Legislative Councils were not entrusted with the power to deal with laws in existence at the time of their creation. It is therefore impossible for the Government of Bombay to pass an Act of Indemnity to meet the necessities arising out of the complications consequent on the somewhat strained application of the "spirit" of the Penal Act of 5 and 6 Edward VI. to a class of cases which are not included in its provisions. The Act 49 of Geo. III. extended the operation of the Act of Edward VI. to "all His Majesty's dominions, colonies, and plantations," and especially to the territories administered by the East India Company. In regard to these latter the Act of Geo. III. especially set forth that whoever paid money for offices connected with the judicial, revenue, and other departments should forfeit the office so procured to the King and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. But in regard to the other dominions of His Majesty it was only provided that whoever purchased offices from the "principal officer" of such dominions should incur this penalty. The East India Company no longer exists, and the special clauses enacted to control with exceptional stringency the making of appointments in this country for corrupt considerations have now no application. But inasmuch as India is part of Her Majesty's dominions, the provision which prohibits the sale of office by the principal officer, that is to say, His Excellency in Council, of course applies. It is only by a strained interpretation that the words can be held to disqualify those who may have been coerced or cajoled into making payments for office to a Commissioner or other subordinate of the Government. However, this interpretation has been given to the terms of the Act 49 of Geo. III., and it has thus become necessary to resort to legislation to deal with the cases of those who have ever under constraint paid money for office. All that is necessary is to pass an Act repealing or suspending the clause in the Act of Geo. III., which makes the office for which any payment has been made, vest in the Crown. The framers of the Act did not contemplate as essential the instant vacation of offices thus acquired, for it is expressly provided that all official acts of the judge or other person concerned shall be valid. But the payment of money, whether under pressure or voluntarily, is punished by the loss of the appointment purchased and of the money paid for it.

The Bill now on the anvil at Simla has for its object the protection from prosecution and the risk of pains and penalties of those who have under the indemnity given by the Bombay Government made a full statement of the truth in regard to payments made by them for place or office or official favour. Those who have given evidence and those who have made statements—a much more numerous body—might, as matters now stand, be subjected to prosecution, annoyance, or loss at the hands of disinterested friends of justice and equity or of unscrupulous black-mailers. Against these they will be protected. They need protection on this score also from a provision of the Indian Penal Code, which punishes bribery in the giver as well as in the receiver. The Bill of Indemnity will further provide for the case of those who have paid money which was extorted from them and was not corruptly or voluntarily offered. The Act 5 and 6 of Edward VI. made no distinction in favour of the victims of extortion, doubtless because in that unsophisticated time no one whatever objected to pay money for a lucrative post. The Act of George the Third, which has been held to extend the provisions of this old Act of King Edward's to the India of the Queen, will be subjected to modification on this point. There is no reason whatever to doubt the power of the Supreme Council to modify or even to repeal altogether the Act in question which the provisions of our Penal Code render superfluous. The piece of legislation now in progress is, however, as we have already stated, limited in its scope, but the fact that it has been undertaken at a word from the Secretary of State of itself demonstrates the absurdity of the contention of which we have heard so much, that it is impossible to legalise the indemnity given the witnesses in the Crawford case by the Bombay Government. Lord Cross could have instructed the Government of India to make the Bill of Indemnity sufficient to cover the terms of the guarantee, just as easily as he has instructed them to pass an Act to protect the witnesses from prosecution and to retain in office those who were coerced into making payments. For it must be borne in mind that the indemnity promised by the Government was not confined to those who were in an especial manner coerced into making payments ; it was given to all who made full disclosure of the truth. Lord Cross himself, even so late as the 9th April, recognised fully that this promise had binding force, for he telegraphed on that date that he understood the necessity of giving the guarantee. He directed that those who were guilty of corruption should be deprived of their magisterial powers—not that they should be dismissed from their appointments in disregard of the indemnity. The Government of Bombay obeyed perhaps too readily this direction and deprived a considerable number of the witnesses of judicial powers. Lord Cross, yielding to Parliamentary pressure, has since gone much further than this and ordered the dismissal of the confessing witnesses and others in the same case, pleading that under the terms of an old Act they cannot hold the offices for which they paid money. The value of this plea is shown by the fact that by a mere stroke of the pen the Secretary of State has directed the Government of India to mould the said Act as he pleases ; he can and does make it assume just the form and consistency he thinks expedient. The indemnity is to be set aside, not because there is a law of Medes and Persians, which prohibits any other course, but for Parliamentary considerations which loom larger in Lord Cross's horizon than such a trifle as the good faith of the Government.

OUR contemporary was rash enough on Wednesday to couple the appointment of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court with the name of a young barrister in Bombay, but has seen reason to recall the statement next morning. It was supposed that in the absence of Mr. Justice Scott Government would probably appoint Mr. Hart to the vacancy, but from a notification which appears in yesterday morning's *Government Gazette* the leave to Mr. Scott has been reduced to one month, and it is very improbable that any acting arrangement will be made for such a short term. If it were made, however, and a vacancy were then caused in the Small Cause Court, we feel quite sure that Government would endeavour to obtain the best talent available for the important office of Chief Judge. No young and comparatively untried barrister, however promising, could possibly be acceptable to the commercial community of Bombay, for the appointment is one which requires a wide knowledge of commercial law and custom and an efficient acquaintance with the habits and languages of the people of Bombay. The leading members of the Bar are so fully occupied with their engagements, that they would not ordinarily consent to serve in the Small Cause Court, but this would not be a reason to hand over the office to the tender mercies of young and inexperienced men. Why should not Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for instance, be appointed in Mr. Hart's place, and failing this, we do not see why some able and experienced District Judge, such as Mr. Crowe or Dr. Pollen, should not be appointed to succeed. We fail to see any reason for reserving important appointments for junior members of the Bar when the work demands that the best and most experienced talent should be employed.

THE report of the police administration of Burma tells of the rapid decline of dacoity in that country. Murders by dacoits and robbers fell from one hundred and fifteen to seventy-seven and simple dacoities from 1,387 to 695. The year opened in four districts with extensive dacoities by thoroughly organised gangs. In Akyab a band of thirty Shans and Chins attacked and burnt a police post ; but during their retreat lost six men killed and several others wounded. Tharawaddy at the beginning of the year was troubled by no less than five organised gangs as well as local robbers, who in July attempted to raise an insurrection and destroy the railway line. Prompt action was successful in dispersing the gangs and restoring the district to order. In Tavoy a rising, headed by a Shan "prince," who obtained a large following, gave the troops and police much difficulty, but finally the prince was killed, his followers captured, and nearly every man of them condemned to various periods of imprisonment. In Shwegyn the only dangerous gang which remained in the beginning of the year was destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner of Kyaikto. The Toungoo district bordering on Upper Burma was also cleared of organised gangs ; and the only leader of note, an ex-Myouk, was killed. At the same time it must not be supposed that the credit belongs to the civil police. They had been thoroughly discredited in the disturbances of 1886. The Chief Commissioner admits that they relied on the Indian Police rather than acting for themselves, though "man for man a body of Burmese police constables should be a match for any band of dacoits whilst their superiority in the matter of training and discipline should more than counterbalance any in equality in numbers." A committee specially appointed made certain recommendations which ought to be acted upon. Both with regard to this body and the military police in Upper Burma, the Chief Commissioner regrets increased expenditure. Of the latter, however, he speaks in terms of the highest praise, and his observations on the conduct of the force in the suppression of organised dacoity reads like the "despatch" of a general officer. Many and severe have been the engagements in which the preventive force has been engaged. And on occasions these engagements have been attended by much bloodshed and loss of life. But the result of the year's work, which is described as of the nature of irregular warfare rather than of ordinary police work, has been that serious crime in every part of the country has entirely changed. Dacoities are now merely carried on by local men, whose detection and arrest, it is considered, may be easily effected.

THE Central News reports the death of Mr. Joseph Forth Bottomley Firth, LL.B., the Liberal member for Dundee and former member of Chelsea. The *Pall Mall* says of him : "Mr. Firth, the elect of the large city of Dundee, has the proud position of being the best hated man in the city of London. And he perfectly reciprocates the sentiment ; the whole aim and object of Mr. Firth's political being is to slay the Corporation—a desire which he crystallized some years ago into a *magnum opus* called Municipal London. Mr. Firth was born in 1842, is a graduate in laws and literature of the London University, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1866. He was Sir Charles Dilke's colleague in the representation of Chelsea from 1880 to 1885, and at the last two elections he unsuccessfully contested North Kensington and West Newington. He is of Quaker origin, but is a very militant man." At a by-election in Dundee he was returned by a majority of 3,639 against General Sir H. Daly. Mr. Lacaita had represented the constituency since 1885, but he resigned early in 1888 owing to his "dissatisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's conduct of the Opposition." Mr. Firth then succeeded him. According to the "Fad" list, Mr. Firth was not in favour of female suffrage, nor of the abolition of the House of Lords. He was strongly in favour of leasehold enfranchisements, and of course of the reform of the Municipal Government of London. Indeed, his advocacy of the supersession of the Metropolitan Board of Works by the County Council tended considerably towards accelerating the reform. Mr. Firth's book above referred to was entitled "Municipal London ; or London Government as it is and London Government as it ought to be." It was written during the period in which the author acted as President of the Municipal Reform League. The death creates a vacancy in the representation of Dundee, and a Liberal will undoubtedly be elected. Dundee has always been a Liberal stronghold, and on no occasion has a Conservative represented it. At the 1886 election two Liberals were returned against two Unionists, and, as we have stated, when Mr. Firth was returned, he secured almost double the number of votes accorded the Unionist candidate.

MR. M. J. TALEYARKHAN was last evening elected a member of the Municipal Corporation by the Fellows of the University of Bombay in succession to Mr. J. J. Modi, resigned.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott has been granted one month's privilege leave from the 11th instant.

FOR some time past the scarcity of rain in Dharwar has been a source of much anxiety, but we are glad to learn from a telegram received by the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co. that good rain has fallen there ; that it seems general, and the sky is cloudy, presaging more rain.

THE Tansa water-works embezzlement case, in which a clerk named Mathew Almeida is implicated, was again brought before the District Magistrate at Thana yesterday, and the accused, who admitted having been once previously convicted of a similar offence, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A NUMBER of well-known Anglo-Indians at home, says the Lahore paper, have under consideration

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

FRESH DERVISH RISING.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE FRIENDLIES.

CAIRO, SEPT. 5.

The Dervishes routed a large force of Friendly Tribes with heavy losses yesterday.

They now threaten Suakin, stopping the road from Berber.

The trade routes are all closed.

During the fight a Hadendowa sheik deserted, and is now leading the Dervish cavalry, which is engaged in preventing the Friendly Tribes gaining access to Suakin.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Dock Directors yesterday were responsible for a report to the effect that the men were yielding and likely to resume work on the Directors' terms, but such is not generally believed to be the case.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION DEMANDED.

Private meetings of merchants and the Chamber of Commerce were held yesterday, at which resolutions were passed demanding Government protection for men who are found willing to work.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S RESOURCES.

Last night the P. and O. steamer Khedive was loaded by a batch of the company's own lascars and a few dock-labourers, and then sailed.

The Coromandel was being slowly discharged by a similar arrangement, but will probably be ordered to proceed to Southampton to complete.

LATER.

At last the resumption of work by the dock-labourers seems within measurable distance.

The men's Committee has authorised them to accept the terms suggested by Mr. Lafone, one of the leading wharfingers, which stipulates for sixpence per hour minimum and other concessions.

Seven hundred men resumed work this morning, while men on other wharves will of necessity follow suit.

THE STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, SEPT. 5

The men on strike in Liverpool resumed work yesterday, their own terms being granted.

THE SHAH'S RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Details of the accident to the Shah's train in Russia have just been received.

They show that the train was derailed while on the top of the Bar embankment.

The Shah jumped out of his carriage to save himself and fell into an expanse of mud, in which His Majesty was in momentary danger.

DEATH OF MR. FIRTH, M.P.

LONDON, SEPT 5.

Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P. for Dundee, and President of the Municipal Reform League, who took an active part in the movement to supersede the Metropolitan Board of Works, died yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Lafone, head of the leading firm of wharfingers, has conceded to the terms asked by the dock-labourers. The Strike Committee have authorized men, with the exception of lightermen, to resume work to-day wherever these terms are offered.

TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Troopship Malabar left Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. Firth, Gladstonian Liberal Member for Dundee, is dead.

COLONEL TILLARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

The *Pioneer* states that Colonel Tillard, of the Old Bengal Artillery, has obtained a Brigade Command in India.

THE LATE FLOODS AT QUETTA.

The floods at Quetta last month caused damage to the extent of a lakh and a half of rupees.

THE NEW BELUCHISTAN REGULATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Legal Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council, will probably visit Quetta in November, to confer with Sir Robert Sandeman about the new Beluchistan regulations.

THE P. W. ACCOUNTS.

The report of the Committee on Public Works Accounts is being preferred to selected officers for their opinions before action is taken.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

The Government of India is addressing the local Governments regarding the recommendation of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge in matters relating to jail administration.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill will be framed on the lines of the English Act, granting immunity from prosecution to witnesses in election petition cases. A local paper states that it will not save the corrupt officials from discharge from the service, but will simply protect them against prosecution in the courts.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, SEPT. 5.

At a large meeting held at Sirsi under the presidency of Mr. Shrinivasappa Sonde, the people of Sirsi passed a unanimous resolution expressing their complete approval of the proceedings of the Sarvajanik Sabha of the Poona people, held on the 1st instant, to record their appreciation of the courageous effort of the Bombay Government in the late Crawford Case, to point out the danger from not carrying out the indemnity given to the mamlatdars, and to protest against the persistent misrepresentations of mischievous and one-sided Anglo-Indian writers.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	9-0½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97½ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	86
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66¾
4½ per cent. „	68¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅞d.

LONG LEAVE IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COBLENZ, AUG. 8.

THE next place I stopped at after visiting Baden-Baden was the ancient town of Heidelberg, which at this season is crowded with tourists. Situated in a narrow valley, with vine-covered hills on either side, woody heights above, and the green waters of the Neckar below, it is indeed a spot highly favoured by Nature and most picturesque. A visit to the grand old Castle, in which, with its massive towers and battlements, founded six hundred years ago, Germany possesses one of the finest ruins in Europe, is always interesting. Some improvements are noticeable in Heidelberg, such as tramways running through the town and a Studtgarden, where the band plays on fine summer evenings. A funniculaire railway is under construction from the banks of the Neckar up to the Castle and Molkenkur or Whey-drinking Establishment, which will be a great convenience to visitors. The Heidelberg University seems as as popular as ever, some twelve hundered students being at present on the rolls, and the University Corps students continue to fight duels as they have done for the last two hundred and fifty years. Fine handsome young fellows are in consequence frequently seen about the town with their heads and faces so gashed by the keen two-edged duelling swords as to be greatly disfigured with the ugly scars of which they are so proud. Having witnessed some of these ghastly fights before, I did not desire to do so again. While Prince Bismarck lives at any rate the practice of duelling is not likely to be discontinued in Germany. He is said to have fought thirty-two duels himself in one term when at College, and to be a firm believer in the utility of duelling as a means of increasing the fortitude of the young German nobility. Those who desire to visit Heildelberg will be glad to know that the Pension Anglais still exists, although it has changed hands. The Misses Abraham now conduct it, and being most estimable ladies and very well acquainted with everything in and about Heildelberg are most useful and obliging to visitors. In winter, I was informed, the house is kept so warm all over that the residents never feel the cold. This surely must be an attraction to old Indians, of whom there are often several in Heidelberg.

Thinking it would interest some of the readers of the *Gazette* to get some information about the largest establishments for the manufacture of artificial dyes in the world, I paid a visit to the Badische Aniline and Soda Fabric at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, near Manheim, when on my way from Heidelberg to Coblentz. In this establishment upwards of three thousand workmen and some two hundred and fifty officials, of whom seventy are Doctors of Chemistry from different German Universities, are employed. I had the advantage of being conducted over the works, which are very extensive, and of having everything explained to me by the managing director, Dr. Caro, a very eminent man in his profession and the inventor, simultaneously with an English chemist named Perken, of alizarine dyes, which, he informed me, have been brought to such a degree of perfection as to be absolutely permanent. Alizarine dyes have in consequence to a great extent superseded aniline dyes, about the practical value of which, owing to their fugitive nature, there has been much discussion in India. I am also indebted to Dr. Ehrhardt, a young English chemist connected with the concern, for having introduced me to Dr. Caro and given me lucid explanations of the different chemical processes by which the dye-stuffs are obtained. Coal-tar is still the basis of artificially manufactured dye-stuff, and from it benzone is formed, out of which alizarine and anthracine, as well as aniline, are again produced. It would be impossible for any one but a specialist to describe with any degree of accuracy the various chemical combinations used in forming the dyes, and indeed most of them have been patented and could not be fully disclosed. The establishment is enormous, and has been the means of transforming Ludwigshafen from a mere village with three or four hundred inhabitants in twenty-five years into a town with a population of twenty-six thousand. Salt mines situated not far off up the Neckar and water carriage obtainable on both the Rhine and the Neckar, which rivers unite at Manheim, as well as cheap labour combine to render the locality suitable for a large manufactory such as has been established there. With regard to labour I was informed that the hands employed work for twelve hours daily from six a.m. to six p.m., with only two intervals of an hour and a half altogether for meals. In addition some do overtime work for two hours and earn an extra quarter of a day's pay. They are paid from seven shillings per week for boys to twenty-two shillings per week for full-grown skilled hands, exclusive of overtime wages. Although lodgings are provided near the factory for the workmen, I was told that some of them prefer coming from a distance of eight miles daily on foot from their homes to the works which takes them two hours to walk each way. These men must, therefore, be absent from their homes in going to and from the factory and working there for sixteen hours daily, and when doing overtime work for eighteen hours. What would the Bombay mill-hands and coolies say if they had to labour to this extent?

It may be said that the wages earned are higher, but they go no further in a country where the cost of living is much greater. The workmen have nearly all served as soldiers in the Army, and being accustomed to discipline give little trouble while they perform their duties with alacrity and strict attention to orders. But I was nevertheless informed that the Germans are not as a rule equal in intelligence to the English as workmen, and that in case of emergency they are not nearly so ready in resource or expedient. In time of war the business would almost collapse, as nearly all the workmen would be called out for military service. Most of the officials have now to perform service as officers in the Army for six weeks in every second or third year, but the men having all served for three consecutive years are seldom called out. When I mentioned to Dr. Caro that artificial dyes are not generally approved of in India, where dyes naturally lose their colour so much from constant washing and being dried in the sun, he replied that this he believed to be owing to the natives being ignorant of the scientific method of using the dyes, and he expressed surprise at no enterprizing Parsees or Hindoos having as yet sent students to Europe to learn scientific dyeing. Students have been sent from Japan, and since then the improvements in the dyeing of materials in that country has been most marked. In Germany the best school for learning scientific dyeing is at Milhans, in Alsace. Now that technical education is receiving so much attention in Bombay under the initiation and auspices of Lord Reay since he has been Governor the time would seem to have come for steps to be taken to have scientific dyeing introduced as a useful branch of instruction, and to accomplish this a few native students would have to be sent to Europe to learn the art. I suggested to Dr. Caro that benefit might result from having carefully-prepared instructions for the use of chemical dyes translated into the different Indian vernaculars, and he seemed to agree with me, but at the same time to be of opinion that a complete course of instruction in scientific dyeing only would insure artificial dye stuffs being properly used. Artificial indigo is now being made at Ludwigshafen, and the cost of it is expected soon to be so much reduced as to cause it to be used extensively in place of the real vegetable product. This will, I am afraid, not be pleasant news for Indigo planters.

From Ludwigshafen I travelled along the beautiful banks of the Rhine to the picturesquely extended town of Coblence, which is full of visitors this season. The aged Empress Augusty, now in her seventy-seventh year and looking very feeble, is to be seen driving about there every day. Her Majesty will proceed shortly to Berlin in order to assist in entertaining the Emperor of Austria at the time of his visit to Kaiser William. The castle of Stolzenfels situated near Coblence, which was restored by Fred William IV of Germany in 1843 and occupied by our Queen and Prince Albert for a short time in 1845 is still kept up as a show place by the Emperor, but has not been occupied by any of the Royal family for many years. All such residences are likely to be required if the youthful Emperor's family goes on increasing as it has been doing. With five sons already and the prospect of another one, if not a daughter coming soon, His Majesty is said to have remarked that he hopes to have a dozen sons. It is well that he will not have to apply like our Queen to Parliament to provide for them.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine considered an appeal presented by Labhshunker Ichashunker, a classer in the Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, from a decision of Mr. Dracup, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who in April last convicted him of accepting a sum of Rs. 30 from the villagers of Matoda as a motive or reward for showing them favour in the exercise of his official functions, and sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. The conviction and sentence were upheld by Mr. H. F. Aston, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on appeal. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Gordhanram Tripathi, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Dracup, in convicting the accused, stated the facts of the case, which were these. The accused had gone to the village of Matods in the Sanand taluka for the purpose of classing the village lands in connection with the revised survey and settlement in progress. He arrived at Matoda on the 15th November 1888, and left it on the 22nd December following. During his stay at Matoda, the cultivation of the rabi crops was going on, and as accused took a large number of the villagers with him for the purpose of holding flags, &c., the latter were put to much inconvenience and trouble, as, owing to their detention, they were unable to go and irrigate their crops, which were withering. In consequence of this state of affairs, the villagers assembled one night about seven or eight days after the accused's arrival, and decided to raise a subscription among themselves according to their means, and to pay the amount realised to the accused in order that he might take a smaller number of men to hold flags, &c., so that the others would be able to attend to the cultivation and irrigation of their crops. Accordingly, four of the principal men proceeded to collect the subscriptions, some paying four annas, some eight annas, and so on. Rs. 30 in all were collected from the villagers, the collection having occupied two days. Subsequently, some four or five days prior to the accused's departure from the village, the amount was handed to him by Popat Kapchand in the presence of the mukhi and another person at the place where the accused resided. The Magistrate remarked that the only points to be decided were whether a subscription was raised by the villagers of Matoda for payment to the accused and whether the amount of Rs. 30 realised was paid to and accepted by the accused as a motive or reward for showing favour to the villagers in the exercise of his official functions? It was clear from the evidence that the villagers were much inconvenienced by having to leave their fields and go with the accused to hold the flags, &c. The accused used to take from twenty to twenty-five men with him. The talatee stated that a larger number of men had to be sent when the Assistant Superintendent of Survey went to test the work of the classer. It was a significant fact, the Magistrate remarked, that after the collection of the subscriptions was commenced the accused used to take a smaller number of men with him. As to the meeting of the villagers and the collection of the subscriptions there was not the slightest doubt. The Magistrate said he could not help but feel convinced, from the way the villagers gave their evidence, that they were honest witnesses, and had no desire to seek the accused's ruin by deposing falsely. It would appear that, if the classer chose to say that he required a certain number of men for his work, they would have to be supplied; and if he did not get them, he would report to his superior that he was not given a sufficient number of men, and that his work was being obstructed. It was thus in the hands of the classer to demand more men than were absolutely necessary for the performance of his duties. All the witnesses except one, the Magistrate remarked, were utterly illiterate and extremely ignorant, and their evidence on the face of it exhibited no animosity of any kind against the accused. They were certainly not the class of men who would conspire to bring a false charge against a Government official. Then again, if they wanted to ruin the accused, why did they not bring the charge against him while he was in their village, or even after that? As a matter of fact, they did not tell anybody about the subscription and payment until they were questioned by the mamlatdar. This showed that the witnesses had not the slightest desire to secure the accused's ruin.

The Magistrate added that this was indeed a very sad case. Accused was an old man, 53 years of age, with a long service of 32 years, and on the eve of his retirement. But in the case of specific charge something more than the good character given the accused was required to rebut it, and such rebutting evidence was, unfortunately, not forthcoming. After due consideration of all the evidence in the case, the Magistrate held it proved that a subscription was raised by the villagers of Matoda, and that the amount realised, Rs. 30, was paid to, and accepted by, the accused as a motive or reward for showing favour to the villagers in the exercise of his judicial functions. Taking into consideration his long service and old age, and the loss he would sustain by losing the pension to which his services entitled him, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to suffer four months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer two months' further simple imprisonment.

From the above conviction and sentence, the accused appealed to Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge, who passed the following order:—Upon reading the record and the grounds of appeal, and after hearing the appellant's pleader, Mr. Desaibhai, the Court sees no reason for interfering with the conviction or sentence, and rejects this appeal.

Mr. Branson, in addressing their lordships, said this was the first of a batch of cases in which appeals were filed by classers in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, who were convicted of having received bribes. Whatever might be the fate of the other cases, which were five in number, Mr. Branson had no doubt that in this case their lordships would agree with him in thinking that the charge was not made out. The accused had been admitted to bail pending the decision on his appeal. The Magistrate himself stated that this was a very sad case. The accused, who had a record of meritorious service for thirty-two years, was charged with accepting a bribe of Rs. 30. The evidence in the case had unquestionably not been properly appreciated. The Sessions Judge had not applied his mind to the case at all. He simply called for the papers, and rejected the appeal without giving any reason. The learned counsel felt that if any intelligent attention had been given to the case, the result would have been different. The bribe was said to have been given in order that the accused might refrain from taking with him an inordinate number of villagers to help him in the survey operations. It was not suggested that he took out a single person in excess of the number usually allotted to him, or that he had a single word of conversation with the villagers, or that he had asked the villagers for a single cowrie to be paid to him, or that he even knew that the villagers had assembled to raise subscriptions to make a present to him. Then it was said that the money was not paid him until three or four days prior to his departure from the village. There was not one word in the evidence to sustain some of the allegations, which the Magistrate, in giving rein to his imagination, had made in his finding. There was not a word in the evidence to show that the accused had applied for greater number of men than usual to be sent out with him. The Magistrate meant that the showing of favour by the accused consisted in not taking as many men to hold the flags as he might otherwise have taken or demanded. The allegations against the accused, as mentioned by the Magistrate in his finding, were absurd upon the face of them, and the Magistrate should have dismissed the case at once instead of giving rein to his imagination. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to interfere. The learned counsel thought the Sessions Judge had only to look at the fringe of the case if he would not go into the details; and he would have been satisfied that there was no evidence to sustain the charge against the accused. Mr. Branson did not mean to say that there had not been a collection of money by somebody, or that those persons had not pocketed the money in the name of the accused; but he meant to say that, to save their necks, they saw that they must charge somebody, and that they, therefore, charged the accused in whose name they had taken the money. The learned counsel argued that the general rule was not to convict an accused on the evidence of accomplices, and that corroboration by independent evidence was necessary, which was wanting in this case. He said there was no corroboration whatever of the witnesses against the accused, who were all accomplices. They were the persons who collected and appropriated the money; and they were certainly accomplices in every sense of the term. The story of the very first man destroyed itself. The second witness was no more reliable; and yet that was the evidence which was accepted as gospel truth, and the Sessions Judge saw no reason to interfere. One man mentioned two different localities as the place where the money was paid to the accused, and then he was contradicted by another man on this important point. There was another point in the case to which attention should have been paid by the Court below. It was said that they paid the accused the money after he had ceased to trouble them; but this circumstance was not at all considered by the Magistrate in his judgment. Then there was absolutely no evidence to show that the accused had the faintest inkling that a subscription was being raised for him. The mamlatdar came down to the village and made enquiries as to the money said to have been collected. The moment the real offenders heard of the enquiries, they turned round and charged the accused. As the learned counsel had already mentioned, the second witness contradicted the first as to the manner in which the money was said to be paid to the accused. The third man, who said that he paid the money, was no better than an accomplice. He was just as bad as any of them. The conviction in this case was passed upon the evidence of men who, on their own showing, were accomplices, without a scrap of independent testimony, in the face of probabilities, all telling in favour of the accused, and not one single probability telling against him. The Magistrate had not considered one single probability telling in favour of the accused. This was, the learned counsel said, a case in which their lordships might exercise their revisional powers, even though there should be no point of law, and interfere for the ends of justice. Great laxity in the statement of facts might be held to be an error in law. It was clear this case had not been treated by the lower Court in the way in which a criminal case ought to be treated; and the learned counsel asked that their lordships, having regard to the position and character of the accused, and having regard to the nature of the Magistrate's finding, to reverse the conviction in the case.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in addressing the Court, said it had been held that it was only in exceptional cases that the Court would interfere in the exercise of its revisional powers; but this was not an exceptional case. The uniform practice had been for the court to interfere in cases in which some gross error or some error in law was evident. Now in this case the first great point raised was that the evidence was only the evidence of accomplices, and that, therefore, their lordships were bound to reverse the conviction. The Government Pleader said that, in the first place, it was not good law that was placed before their lordships. The Magistrate, it was contended, was not wrong in law if he trusted to the evidence of accomplices alone. Mr. Shantaram, laying some stress on this point, cited authorities to show that a Magistrate or other officer was not wrong if he saw sufficient reason to proceed on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice whom he deemed to be reliable. In a case like this, where the whole village was an accomplice, it was difficult to look for independent evidence. It was argued that in the position in which the villagers were placed, it would not be right to treat them as accomplices. But assuming for a moment that the villagers were accomplices, the vakil argued, that the Magistrate was not wrong if he trusted to their evidence in the absence of independent testimony. The witnesses, it was shown, had not the slightest desire to secure the accused's ruin. The accused was represented by a vakil at the trial, and the objection should have been raised at the trial. The Magistrate had given his reasons for considering that the witnesses were not interested witnesses. It might not be right to call them accomplices for they were all sufferers in pocket in raising the subscriptions. The money must have gone to the accused. If there was an attempt at appropriation of the money by somebody, it would dave been known at once to the villagers and would have been seriously resented. It was highly probable that the money was paid the accused in the hope that the villagerz would be spared further trouble in being taken away from their usual avocations. The real question was whether, if the payment to the accused was made out, the Court could interfere? Mr. Shantaram submitted that the payment was proved, and that there was no ground for their lordships to interfere in the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction.

Mr. Branson having briefly replied, their lordships reserved judgment.

FIVE OTHER SIMILAR CASES.

Their lordships next heard appeals in five other cases in which classers in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey and Assessment Department were convicted of accepting bribes under circumstances somewhat similar to those abovementioned. The cases for the prosecution and the defences raised in the petition of appeal were nearly similar. Two of these latter cases were against a classer named Hurrishunker Veniram, for whom Mr. Wasudeo J. Kirtikar appeared. Two other cases were against a classer by name Maganlal Dowlutram, for whom Mr. Gokuldas Parake appeared. The last case was against Motilal Rameshwur, for whom Mr. Branson and Mr. Gordhanram Tripathi appeared, Mr. Shantaram Narayen represented the Crown in all these cases.

There lordships reserved their decission in all the cases until Monday next.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS AT THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

AT the Thana District Magistrate's Court yesterday Mathew Almeida, a clerk in the employ of Colonel Beaumont, the agent to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., contractors, was charged on remaind with embezzlement and cheating. His worship, addressing the prisoner, said: I have received several letters from you lately relating to matters which I do not intend to make any use at present, but will place on the records of this trial. Having already admitted on your last appearance in Court that you had been previously convicted of a similar offence to the one under which you are at present on trial, I have after consideration decided that this case be committed to the Sessions Court for trial, and for this purpose revoke my former charges, and frame the following new charges, under which you will be committed to take your trial in that Court. The charges read as follows:—That you, Mathew Almeida, on or about the month of April last at Khor, in the taluka of Shapur, being a clerk in the employ of Colonel Beaumont (agent for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co.), and as such clerk entrusted with monies, did receive from him the sum of Rs. 200-1 for the purpose of the payment for work done in the month of March last on the main shaft tunnel No. 2 at Khor to Ghoolabshaw and Pandoo, Moojawar and Bisnath, and Moolparsad and Bal-Govind; that you did also on or about the same time receive from the same Colonel Beanmont a sum of Rs. 2,205 for payment to men mentioned in the payment for tunnel No. 2, north, for work done during the said month of March last, and that you did also receive from the said Colonel Beaumont a sum of Rs. 7-8 for paymant to one Shunker Devi for work done by him on the F shaft of tunnel No. 2 in the said month of March last, and that you did dishonestly misappropriate and convert to your own use the said sums of Rs. 200-1, Rs. 7-8, and a sum of Rs. 100-13 from out of the second sum of Rs. 2,205, and thereby have committed criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant, or by having deceived the said Col. Beaumont by fraudulently and dishonestly inducing the said Col. Beaumont to deliver to you the said sums, which, but for such deception, he would not have so delivered to you, and thereby committed the offence of cheating, the said offences being punishable under sections 408 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code, and that you stand further charged as follows:—That you before the committal of the above-mentioned offences on the 2nd December 1882 had been convicted by Mr. R. A. Lamb, First Class Magistrate, Khandeish, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII. of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of seven years, to with the offence of criminal breach of trust as a clerk, and which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court of Sessions on the said charge.

After hearing the charges read over the accused mentioned that he wished his witnesses named on the last occasion with a few additional ones to appear on his behalf at the Sessions Court. He was then removed.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.—SEPT. 5.

TAKING POLO BALLS OFF POSTS.

1st Glazebrook—8 entries.

PONY OR HORSE EXPRESS.

1st Cobbold, 2nd Brooks, 3rd Graham—3 entries.

POSTILON RACE.

1st Glazebrook, 2nd Graham, 3rd Brooks—6 entries.

PONY SCURRY.

1st Cobbold, 2nd Graham, 3rd Foulkes—18 entries.

SPIRAL RACE.

1st Graham, 2nd Barton, 3rd Brooks—8 entries.

A CURIOSITY of Indian trade is the vast number of umbrellas imported into the country. Last year a total of 2,621,745, valued at Rs. 24,39,712, arrived in Calcutta alone. This was the largest importation on record for any one single year. The business was, however, somewhat overdone, for heavy orders led to an accumulation of stocks, and a consequent glut in the market. The whole of the business is practically with the United Kingdom, only a few score of umbrellas reaching us from other sources, such as Austria, France, Italy, and China.

THE S. S. NEERA.

THE s.s. Neera, of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's line, some time ago chartered to Dr. Carl Peters, was seized by H. M. S. Mariner, in the harbour of Lamoo, and brought down to Zanzibar for adjudication on a charge of running the blockade. The case excited the greatest interest in Zanzibar, and the judgment of the British Prize Court was as follows:—

On the 29th of November 1888 a declaration was made by the English and German Admirals, proclaiming to the world that from the 2nd December, a blockade would be established on the coast of Zanzibar and enforced by their combined fleets. This declaration was published in the *London Gazette* of 21st December, and the blockade duly commenced. As far as the English squadron is concerned, and there is every presumption of such being the case as regards the German, I consider the blockade was actual and effective, any one who reads the evidence of Captain Cardale cannot fail to come to the conclusion that the rule proposed by the Institut de Droit International, "lorsqu'il existe un danger imminent pour l'entree, on la sortie du port bloque a cause d'un nombre suffisant de navires de guerre statoinnes on ne s'ecartant que momentanement de leur station" was fulfilled (Hall 657). There is no doubt also the capture took place within the limits and during the continuance of the blockade. The third issue "are belts and pouches, swords or knives, and lead found on board within the term munitions of war used in the declaration of blockade," is more difficult and before attempting to arrive at any decision on that point I think it right to state the facts shortly with a few remarks. This blockade it will be observed is directed against "the importation of munitions of war and the exportation of slaves only," thus differing from the ordinary blockade which forbids ingress or egress to all comers whatever their object. Moreover, the blockaded coast is not in the hands of any enemy throughout the British sphere and at Lamoo itself an English consular officer was residing at the time of the capture. The circumstances relevant to this inquiry are as follows:—As appears from the chartered party the Neera was chartered for six months from the 24th April, by Sewji Hadji, a British Indian subject, residing in Zanzibar, who sub-chartered her to Dr. Carl Peters, leader of an expedition, styled the Emin Pacha Relief expedition. On the 1st of June she sailed from Zanzibar with Peters on board, and after touching at Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salam landed stores, arms, ammunition, porters, and various members of the expedition in Kywhu Bay just outside the limits of the blockade and near Lamu, and Peters, when leaving placed Mr. Borchert in charge of the vessel directing him to proceed to Lamoo and deliver 87 packages of merchandize to Mr. Toeppen and take on to Zanzibar 13 others, among which according to Mr. Borchert's sworn claim were one case carpenter's tools and one containing belts and pouches. On arrival in Lamoo the 87 packages were placed in a lighter alongside, and each having been examined by a guard from H. M. S. Mariner on the 21st June a certificate was given that no arms, ammunition, or powder was among them. The next day Commander Arbuthnot wrote to the master, ordering him to ship these stores on board again, and leave when it was accomplished. After excuses in the nature of a refusal from the master on the 23rd a peremptory order was issued to leave at 5 p.m., on that day, after as it appears from the evidence information had been received that a case of belts and pouches were on board. However at about noon on the same day Commander Arbuthnot himself went on board, examined the papers which were found irregular and deficient and took the ship as a prize. On arrival in Zanzibar by the Court's order a further search was made, and in a case described as containing carpenter's tools some swords or knives lead or solder were discovered. The captors case, therefore, rests on the finding on board under these circumstances a case of belts and pouches, numbering from 50 to 100, and 3 dozen knives or swords, and a small quantity of solder or lead. The claimants are the owners, the charterers, Mr. Borchert and Mr. Toeppen, to whom it was stated the 87 packages were consigned. Now Dr. Peters' expedition whether or not noble in purpose as its title was certainly not hostile to the English or German belligerents nor can it be said that his vessel entered the port with any ulterior motive of trade or gain not lawful. That being so and there being no apparent motive of the master and the owner, no enhanced freight, a small and insignificant quantity of articles sought to be made the "corpus delicti" being found, any infringement of the blockade is technical and unimportant. The claimants plead "that in this case and in other matters of international jurisprudence the grievance proved must be real and substantial and not of infinitesimally small operation" (Creasy 626) and quote a passage. To arrive at a satisfactory definition of the term munition of war is difficult from the want of exact description in the text books, the want of judicial decision and I can find nothing sufficiently authoritative to enable me to say that these articles are necessarily munition of war. I refer to Voyle's military dictionary, Webster' dictionary, and Hall 620 § 246.

But a short examination of the evidence of the witnesses called as experts in the art and science of war will show the difference of their views. Captain Cardale, commanding H.M.S. Agamemnon stated that in his opinion the articles were munition of war, a witness not apparently hostile to the captor or friendly to Dr. Peters. General Mathews commanding the Sultan's forces also coincided. On the other side is the evidence of German gentleman of high position. I agree in the views taken by Captain Wissman and find the belts and pouches to be indeed on the model of cartridge boxes (although it was stated in the German Army rings are always present) but capable of many uses and used for many purposes in African travelling. The knives or swords I find to be 2 dozen for cutting bush and the rest German "deer-killers," such as are used by German gamekeepers, cheap and highly ornamental, and in proportion more or less useless for warlike purposes, in all probability designed for presents to Native Chiefs. The metal is undoubtedly solder partly, and partly lead which may be used for the same purposes. The small quantity and the fact that it was found with carpenter's tools strengthens this conclusion. I, therefore, considering he circumstances of the expedition, the absence of an immediate enemy, the denial of any intention of sale, and having heard the evidence feel justified in classing these articles as of "ancipitis usus," and in part outside the declaration. I consider in this case there was no high probability they were going for a military or hostile use. And, therefore, on that principle find no munitions of war, reasoning on analogy with the law laid down in that case. Again this ambiguity existing am I justified in adopting the rules adopted by Court of Justice in construction of statutes? If so what is the mischief in this case? It may probably be defined as instruments of war which would further the end of the people fighting against the Germans or carrying on the slave trade. I surmise these are guns, rifles, and ammunition, and not belts and pouches and knives of this description, and in support of this view I may point out that by agreement between the Admirals, personal arms, i.e., dagger and sword are allowed to pass the blockade and that Captain Wissman, director of the German Military operations, stated that such weapons were free in the German territory. I, therefore, find again that these articles are not within the scope of the articles prohibited. Having decided this issue I do not consider it necessary to express any opinion whether the Neera was exempted in any way from the penalties of the blockade, whether the return of rifles to Dr. Peters by Admiral Fremantle, and other circumstances constituted such indulgence as to lead the master to suppose that he had certain privileges and exemptions, and to estop, as it were, the blockading squadron from subjecting his ship to the penalties of the blockade, or whether such variable treatment existed during the blockade as to constitute a breach of international law (Franciska 10 M. P. C. C.), or on the argument raised by Mr. Cumrudin that the Neera having cleared from a point within the blockade and returning again in the same state had a right to do so. Finally with respect to the claims for damages, I decide, assuming even I have the power to make any such order in their favour, against the claimants as in my opinion the detention and capture was justifiable under the circumstances, i.e., irregularity of papers, &c., and I direct the ship to pay the captor's costs, and order the restitution of the vessel.

W. B. CRACKNALL.

Zanzibar, 5th August, 1889.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieutenant E. H. Kettlewell, S.C, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

SECOND Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, 2nd Warwickshire Regt; 2nd Lieut. J. J. D. Sillery, 1st Yorks, Regt.; and 2nd Lieut. Twigg, 1st Yorks Regt., have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M. S., have been placed at the disposal of Goverament for Civil employment.

LIEUTS BAUGH, Kettlewell and Cotgrave and Surgeon Andersen have been permitted to return to duty.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has sent us the following correspondence for publication:—

Bombay, 26th August, 1889.

John Marshall Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Your attention has probably been called to a recent decision of the First Judge of the Small Causes Court in a case in which we represented an assignee for value of a railway receipt holding that a railway receipt of the Southern Maratha Railway was an instrument of title under section 103 of the Contract Act, and as such negotiable by endorsement in the same manner as a bill of lading.

A case has been stated to the High Court on this point at the instance of the unpaid vendor, but in the meantime we have been instructed by a large number of the leading native grain merchants of Bombay to draft a petition to Government, praying that a short Act may be passed, putting the railway receipts of all companies on the same footing as bills of lading, that is, declaring them negotiable by simple endorsement.

We think this is a matter of great importance to the mercantile community, who, we are informed, frequently advance as much as 90 per cent. of the value of the goods upon the mere endorsement over of the railway receipt. And yet, owing to the many conflicting decisions of the courts, it is exceedingly doubtful whether their claim thereto would hold good in a court of law in the case of stoppage in transitu by the unpaid vendor.

Under the above circumstances we shall be obliged, if you will inform us, whether the Chamber has given the subject consideration, and proposes to take any action in the matter.

We shall be happy to send you a copy of the petition, we think of sending to Government, as soon as the same is drafted, if you would like to see it.

If the Chamber should decide upon making any representation to Government, we shall be much obliged if you will send us a copy of the communication they send forward.

If our clients can act in concert with the Chamber, we need scarcely say they will be most happy to do so. And any suggestion your committee may feel disposed to make as to the most desirable mode of procedure will receive every consideration.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th September 1889.

Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo calling the attention of the Chamber to a recent decision in the Court of Small Causes respecting the negotiable value of railway receipts, and suggesting that the Chamber should make a representation to Government as to the desirability of legal measures being taken for rendering railway receipts negotiable instruments, carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject is one to which this Chamber has given very great attention, and during the past three years succeeding committees have vigorously impressed on the Government of India the importance and necessity of legislative action on the lines you suggest. I send herewith a copy of the Chamber's annual report for the year 1886, in which you will find at pp. 63 to 65 and 452 to 460 the beginning of the correspondence with Government. I also send you a copy of last year's report, which will enable you to see how the matter now stands.

3. The position practically is that owing to the adverse opinions expressed by some of the railway administration, presumably on the other side of India, Government have declined to accede to the request of the Chamber that either a short enactment should be passed or that a clause should be added to the new Railway Bill, giving railway receipts the status required. The public, however, have never been afforded an opportunity of criticising the adverse opinions which Government say they have received from the railway authorities, and my committee consider that an independent memorial, such as you propose, would be of the greatest service in bringing the matter again prominently to the notice of Government, and paving the way to a free and open discussion of the entire question.

4. With your permission the committee think it would be advisable to publish your letter and this reply in the local newspapers with a view to enlightening the outside commercial community as to what has been done in the matter, and they will be glad to learn that you sanction this course.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1889.

John Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—We have to thank you for your letter of the 4th instant, together with the Chamber's annual reports for 1886 and 1888, and are gratified to find that the views of the Chamber as to the desirability of making railway receipts documents of title have been for so long and still remain identically the same as those of our clients.

We agree

bona fide transferee defeat the vendor's right to stop in transitu.

The above special characteristics were not conferred upon bills of lading by any legislative enactment, but were brought into use by merchants, and continued in use until they became of established custom, and so acquired the force of law.

In England this custom of merchants, in regard to bills of lading, was recognised by the courts of law at a very early period, although such recognition was not perhaps a matter of clear authoritative record until the year 1793, when by the decision of the leading case of Lickbarrow *v.* Mason the existence of the custom of merchants in regard to bills of lading was placed beyond the limits of contention, and the principle that a vendor's right of stoppage in transitu is defeated by the *bona fide* assignment of a bill of lading by a consignee to a third person for valuable consideration was definitely established.

The custom of merchants in regard to bills of lading also received the recognition of the Legislature by the Act 18 and 19 Vic., C. III. (commonly called "the Bills of Lading Act").

The preamble of that Act recognises that, by the custom of merchants, the indorsement of a bill of lading may pass the property in the goods to the indorsee, and the act then provides that every consignee named in a bill of lading, and every indorsee thereof, to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass by reason of the indorsement, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself.

The Act also provides, that nothing therein contained shall effect any right of stoppage in transitu, or any right to claim freight against the original shipper, owner, or any liability of the consignee or indorsee, by reason or in consequence of his being such consignee or indorsee, or of his receipt of the goods by reason or in consequence of such consignment or indorsement.

And the Act lastly provides that every bill of lading in the hands of a consignee or endorsee for valuable consideration shall be conclusive evidence of the shipment of the goods therein mentioned, as against the master or other person signing the bill of lading, notwithstanding that such goods or some part thereof may not have been shipped unless the holder of the bill of lading shall have had notice at the time of receiving the same, that the goods had not been in fact laden on board. The only exception or reservation is that of the master or other person signing the bill of lading, being able to show that the goods or part thereof had not been laden on board owing to default on his part, and that their non-shipment was due to fraud on the part of the shipper, or holder of the bill of lading.

It being considered, as we presume, that this Act did not extend to India its provisions have been made applicable to India Act by IX of 1856, which is word for word the same as the English bills of lading act.

It will be noticed that in the preamble to the bills of lading act it is affirmed that the indorsement of a bill of lading *may* pass the property in the goods, and as to this it remains to be stated that such indorsement does not of *necessity* operate in every single case without exception, to "pass the property," and will *not* pass the property within the meaning of the Act, in cases where it is the actual or implied intention of the parties that the property shall not pass.

As, for instance, where the shipper of goods having indorsed the bill of lading in blank, deposits the same with his bankers by way of "security" for money advanced.

The law in such case has been clearly laid down in a recent decision of the Court in England "(Burdick *v.* Sewell X. Q. B. D. 365—XIII. Q. B. D. 159—and 10 Ap. Ca. 74)."

As regards right of stoppage in transitu, section 102 of the Indian Contract Act provides that the right of stoppage ceases if the buyer having obtained "a bill of lading," or "other document showing title to goods," assigns it, while they are in transit, to a second a buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

And section 103 of the same Act further provides that where "a bill of lading" or "other instrument of title" to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge to secure an advance made specifically upon it in good faith, the seller cannot except on payment or tender to the pledgee, of the advance so made, stop the goods in transitu.

(It may be remarked parenthetically that if the words "other document showing title to goods," and "other instrument of title," included railway receipts, these would, of course, secure the benefits or immunities conferred by the sections above referred to. We shall state further on our reasons for considering that "railway receipts" are neither "documents" nor "instruments" of title, within the meaning of those sections.)

Lastly,—Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act provides that no seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title than he has himself, except in certain cases, and one of those cases is, that when any person is by consent of the owner in possession of a bill of lading, he may transfer the ownership of the goods to which such bill of lading relates to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary, provided that the buyer acts in good faith, &c.

It will be seen from what we have above stated that the position of bills of lading as to their negotiability, and in other respects, is clearly ascertained and defined by law both in England and in India, but turning now to

RAILWAY RECEIPTS

it will be found that the case is altogether different, their position and effect being ill-defined and ambiguous with reference to negotiability and with reference to the rights which they confer, as between the holder or indorsee, and the carrier and consignor.

In the first place, if any custom of merchants has grown up, whether in England or in India, in relation to the negotiability or otherwise of railway receipts, such custom has never, we believe, been established in a court of law.

Next,—there is not any Act of the Legislature, either here or in England, which defines or recognises any status or effect on the part of railway receipts in regard to negotiability or otherwise.

Speaking generally, and subject to what is hereafter stated, a railway receipt is:

1. Neither negotiable (in the legal sense of the word).

2. Nor capable when indorsed of passing the property in goods.

3. Nor is it when in the hands of a "bona fide" indorsee for valuable consideration of effect to defeat the consignor's right to stop in transit.

It is true that so far back as the year 1833 (in the case of "Hall *v.* Griffin—X. Bing. 246") it was held by the court sitting in Banc that the delivery of a "wharfingers" receipt upon an advance of money "was a symbolical transfer of the property and might be considered the same as if the goods had passed from hand to hand," and this case was in recent times relied upon by the plaintiff "in a suit brought in Calcutta against the E. I. Railway Company. It was there argued on the plaintiff's behalf, upon the authority of the case of "Hall *v.* Griffin," that a railway receipt is customary evidence of title, and that although it may not have the full power of a bill of lading, yet that it is an instrument which confers upon the holder thereof a right to deal with the goods.

The Court of Appeal (Couch. C. I. and Macpherson I. reversing the decision of the lower court) seem to have approved the ruling of "Hall *v.* Griffin," and to have consider ed it applicable to a railway receipt, and it was held that the company was bound to deliver the goods to the holder of the receipt, notwithstanding a request to the contrary on the part of the consignor.

But in that case not only had the receipt been sent by the consignor himself to the holder for the purpose of enabling him to receive the goods, but it also appears that the goods were delivered to, and accepted by the railway company "for the expressed purpose" of being sent to the plaintiff, and therefore the court held that the property and right to possession passed to the holder of the receipt, and that the consignor could not revoke the authority which he has given to the holder to receive the goods.

And the case of "Hall *v.* Griffin" not only was the receipt of the wharfingers at Stockton (whence the goods were to be despatched to London), handed to the claimant of the goods, but the consignor also addressed an order to his agents (also wharfingers) in London to deliver the goods upon arrival to the receipt holder, and further those agents promised to deliver the goods to him on arrival.

It follows, in our opinion, that so far as this case and the Calcutta case decided that property in goods passes by the transfer of a wharfingers or railway receipt, they only so decided, "having regard to special circumstances which had happened in each case," and not that they decided as a general principle, that the passing of the property was a matter inherent in all cases to the delivery or transfer of a wharfingers or railway receipt.

And neither case can be regarded as an authority to show that the indorsement of a railway receipt to third party for valuable consideration will protect the holder from consignor's right of stoppage in transitu.

With the exception of the cases above referred to, we are not aware of any reported decisions bearing upon the effect of the transfer or indorsement of a railway receipt.

In a case lately disposed of by the Bombay High Court "(Ganesh Shundiram and others *v.* the B. B. and C. I. Railway)" the Company had, notwithstanding objection notified to them by the consignor, delivered the goods to the holders of the railway receipts, but the receipts had not been indorsed to the holder; and the court found that he had obtained possession of them "by fraud," and ordered the company to refund to the consignor the value of goods delivered by them to the receipt holder. It appeared that the receipt in this instance comprised a condition (printed thereon) that the same should be produced by the consignee, or that the goods would not be delivered, and that "if he did not attend himself to take delivery, he must endorse a request for delivery to the person to whom he wished it made." As already stated, the receipt had not been indorsed, but it was proved that the company had frequently during a period of 21 years delivered goods to holders of such receipts unendorsed. The court held in effect that this practice could not exonerate the railway company, and that even if it were a recognised custom consignors at a distance from Bombay could not be held bound by it.

Whether the Court would have held the company justified in delivering the goods, supposing the receipt had been endorsed by the consignor (in accordance with the condition), is not clear. We apprehend not, as the holder of the receipts had obtained the same by fraud, and notice of the fraud had been given to the company.

There remains to be considered the question, whether the words "document of title" used in section 102 of the Indian Contract Act, the words "instrument of title," used in section 103, or the words "document showing title," used in section 108, include within their meaning respectively a railway receipt.

We do not think that this question has ever been decided by a court of law; at all events, we are not aware of any reported decision on the subject.

We apprehend, however, that there can be but little doubt that a railway receipt is neither a "document of title," nor an "instrument of title," nor a "document showing title."

Such a receipt is of course evidence (though not necessarily conclusive evidence), that the railway company who have granted the receipt have actually received the goods for carriage. But what evidence is such receipt that the goods belong to the person who produces it? And if the receipt in no way evidences ownership, then how can it be said to be a "document showing title to the goods?"

We have examined the forms of receipt used by all the principal railways in India, and we find that a very large number of them contain a clause to the effect that the "consignee" must produce the receipt or the goods will not be delivered; if he does not himself attend he must indorse a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it made. A receipt so framed is doubtless a document evidencing the right of the person therein named as consignee to "receive" delivery of the goods from the railway company. But there is a very wide distinction between a document which shows "a right to receive" goods from the carriers thereof, and a document which shows title *i.e.*, (a right of ownership and of disposal) to the goods themselves.

It may be said that, judged from this point of view, a bill of lading should be no better than a railway receipt.

But the answer is, that the established custom of merchants, recognised by the courts of law and by the Legislature, has invested a bill of lading with the character of a document showing little, whereas no such established and recognised custom exists as regards railway receipts.

Further, it is noticeable that section 108 of the Indian Contract Act, to which we have before referred, expressly includes not only bills of lading, but also "dock-warrant," "a warehouse-keeper's certificate," and "a wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery," but "railway" or "carrier's receipts" are not mentioned.

We have now shown that there is a very material distinction between the value for commercial purposes of a bill of lading and a railway receipt, the latter enjoying few, if any, of the special advantages and privileges which attach to the former.

The reasons for this are not far to seek.

The western trade of former days was almost entirely carried on by water. Railways are comparatively of modern date, and distances in the United Kingdom so short that goods may arrive at their destination as soon as the railway receipt granted at the place of their despatch; possibly, for this reason, not very much would be gained by making railway receipts negotiable, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. That such receipts have not acquired the same advantages as bills of lading is probably due to the circumstance that it may not have been hitherto worth the merchants while to secure those advantages for railway receipts.

But in India the case is different. Goods travel long distances by rail, and are often several days on the road. It seems obvious that commercial transaction must be greatly facilitated, if under such circumstances a railway receipt can be made to afford the same, or as good security as a bill of lading.

As a matter of fact, considerable transactions in the way of negociation of railway receipts take place in India, and especially in Bombay; and such transactions facilitate, and, indeed, are, we believe, often necessitated by the lawful operations of trade.

As matters stand at present, a merchant who buys a railway receipt, say for 100 bales of cotton, is exposed to the risk of the goods being stopped in transit, or claimed, in the case of an insolvency, by the official assignee, or claimed on the ground that the consignor was not the true owner of the goods.

Why should the negotiator of railway receipts be compelled to incur these risks?

It appears to us to be a hardship and anomaly that risks of the kind should attend the negociation of railway receipts, whilst the negociation of bills of lading is practically free from them; and the very fact that such risks exist, in connection with railway receipts, seems calculated to operate in restraint of trade.

It may well be that a mercantile custom is even now growing up, if it be not already in existence, to treat railway receipts on the same footing as bills of lading.

If this be the case, then, it is of all the more importance that such custom should be recognised and established by law.

The application, by the Legislature, to railway receipts of the law, which governs bills of lading, would not, we think, be a matter of any difficulty.

This object could, we submit, be effected by an amendment of the Indian Contract Act, or of the bills of lading act (IX. of 1859), or by passing a "Railway or Inland Carrier's' Receipts Act."

Such amendment of the law might with advantage be made applicable also to "canal" receipts, and perhaps to other carrier's receipts.

We are of opinion that to place railway receipts upon an equal footing with bills of lading is desirable not only in the interests of traders, but of the community generally.

It follows, therefore, that in reply to the question put to us, we are of opinion that "it is advisable that the Chamber should address the Government with a view to obtain such alteration or modification of the law as will render railway receipts transferable and negotiable instruments carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading," and (we may add) as will secure to railway receipts the same privileges, in all respects, as bills of lading enjoy—We are, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10th November, 1886.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to represent to Government the unsatisfactory condition of the existing law relating to railway receipts in India, with the hope that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council may see fit to initiate such legislative action as may be necessary, not only to regulate more definitely than at present the respective rights and liabilities of the public, and the various railway administrations under these documents, but also to render them transferable and negotiable instruments carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading.

Of late years the use of railway receipts has been so widely extended that they have become practically indispensable to merchants as a basis on which to finance the rail-borne trade of the country, and for that purpose a practice has grown up of utilising them in the same manner as bills of lading by attaching them to drafts as collateral security. So long as all parties to the transaction so financed continue solvent and adhere to the spirit of their contracts, the system works well, but a few months ago the failure of a number of dealers engaged in the grain trade between Bombay and the interior showed the danger involved. Merchants who had paid for produce in transit on the security of the railway receipts found it impossible to obtain possession of it, while in one instance, at least, a railway company who had delivered a consignment to the holder of the receipt was held by the court liable to the consignor for the value.

The risks attendant on dealing with railway receipts as carrying a title to property, having thus been fully exposed, their use has latterly been in some measure restricted, but even now with a full knowledge of the danger incurred merchants find it impossible to entirely dispense with them, and there is little doubt but that in the keen competition of business they will at no distant date be restored to their former position only to lead to fresh trouble and disaster when their powers of security again come to be tested. The simple fact is that the distances in India over which merchandise has to be transported by rail are so great, and the time occupied in transit is so long, that without the means of finance which railway receipts are made to afford, all but the largest firms with exceptional monetary resources would be precluded from trading. In other words, as the law now stands the issue lies between a restricted trade, or one based on inherently unsound conditions, while by conferring on railway receipts the powers and rights pertaining to bills of lading, both drawbacks could be entirely obviated.

My Committee are so strongly convinced of the advantages to be derived from such a change in the law as they have indicated that they consider only very serious objections should be allowed to stand in the way of immediate legislative action, and these, so far as they are able to judge, do not exist. Before approaching Government on the subject, they deemed it advisable to acquaint themselves as fully as possible with the legal aspect of the question, and they desire me to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of the opinion expressed by the solicitors to the Chamber, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, of this city. This, it seems to the Committee, so clearly demonstrates the absence of any legal difficulty, that they feel justified in asking that Government may be pleased to give the matter the earliest possible consideration, and, either by framing an amendment of the Indian Contract Act or the Bills of Lading Act (IX. of 1859), or passing a Railway or Indian Carriers' Act, remedy what is undoubtedly a defect in the law from a commercial point of view, and detrimental to the interests of the general community.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 30th April, 1887.

To John Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—I beg to hand you herewith copy of this Chamber's letter to the Government of India on the subject dealt with in your communication of 11th November last—the placing of railway receipts on the same legal footing as bills of lading,—Yours, &c.,

S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 29th April 1887.

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Traffic.

Sir,—In reply to your No. 67, R.T., of 15th January last, regarding the existing law relating to railway receipts in India, I am to say that this Chamber is generally in favor of the proposals set out in the letter of the Bombay Chamber of 10th November last. They can see no reason why railway receipts should not be placed on the same footing as bills of lading. Small parcels and packages could be covered as now by parcels receipts.—I have, &c.,

S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

No. 557 R. T.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Traffic.

Simla, 17th May, 1887.

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 10th November, 1886, furnishing the views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the advantages that would accrue both to the public and the various railway administrations if railway receipts were placed on the same footing as bills of lading, I am directed to inform you that a copy of your letter, together with a copy of all the connected correspondence on the subject, is being transmitted to the Secretary of State for discussion of the question with the boards of Directors of the Indian Railway Companies. The Agents of the railway companies in India have been requested to communicate their views on the subject direct to their Boards of Directors, and on the receipt of the reply from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the matter will have the further attention of the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

R. GARDINER, Captain, R.E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

The subjoined is an extract from the report of the Chamber to the Government of India, dated 13th October 1888, on the New Railway Bill:—

In dealing with the proposal of the Chamber for giving to railway receipts the status of negotiable instruments carrying a title to property conveyed by railways similar to that conferred by bills of lading on goods transported by sea, the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" attached to the bill says that "the proposal to give such effect to railway receipts has not been adopted in the bill, because railway administrations are understood to be averse to it, and it is not justified by existing legislation elsewhere." As to whether and for what reasons the majority of the railway administrations are averse to the proposed change of the law relating to railway receipts, the committee are not in a position to speak, the latest information at their disposal being conveyed in the Government of India's letter to the Chamber, dated 17th May 1887, when it was stated the question had been submitted to the Secretary of State for discussion with the Boards of Directors of the Indian railways. The representative of the G. I. P. Railway, however, expresses himself as strongly in favour of the Chamber's suggestion; and as the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal and Madras have also supported it, the Committee would deprecate the omission of the provision regarding the altered power of railway receipts from the bill, until opportunity has been afforded the Chamber of ascertaining the extent and character of the opposition. That the change is not justified by existing legislation elsewhere, is not, in the opinion of the Committee, sufficient ground for rejecting the amendment of the law in India, as the conditions of railway traffic in this country are admittedly widely different from those prevailing in England and Continental Europe. The length of time occupied in the transit of a large portion of the railway traffic in this country renders some means of intermediate finance, as between interior markets and the sea board, absolutely essential to avoid restriction of trade, and it is impossible to imagine a better basis for it than the mode suggested by the Chamber of giving to railway receipts the same power and effect as bills of lading. The legitimate rights of the consignor and consignee would thereby be effectually safeguarded, while the liabilities of the railway administrations would be immensely simplified and diminished. The mere fact of its being an innovation on the existing practice in other countries should not, the Committee respectfully submit, be allowed to stand in the way of the adoption of what the commercial community regard as a much needed reform.

AN AMUSING EPISTLE.

THE following letter was recently received by Col. Woodthorpe, Honorary Secretary, Fine Arts Society, Simla:—"Respected Sir,—I most respectfully beg to state that I have despatched yesterday a specimen of my own invented writing, ready with every respect for hanging on wall or, as the case may be, to the address of Simla Fancy Repository. The Railway Receipt is herewith enclosed for delivery of the same. Please excuse for my being late in sending the same, it was owing to some of my office works that I could not send it early. The best qualifications to which it is attributed are mentioned in the bottom of the picture presented. The Society will see if it reaches safely. There are much reasons for its invention, but the principal of them all is, that it was invented only for leaving my name in the world when I am not any more in this Carravan Serai. You know, my respected sir, that man goes in battle with bare sword for more advancing, for fighting, only for his name sake. Builds Serais, hospitals, wells, tanks, &c., for the sake of his name and fame. There were not in India before less than hundred sorts of writings, but the thing is this, that they were not so beautiful as this, having a shruby flowery shape, a sample of nature, by itself qualified by all means to spread in the world like a drop of oil. It will be a good companion of our Urdu language in travelling out of India, while before the poor Urdu had in march a foreigner companion, that is Persian characters, in which it was disguised. But now in these characters of its native place it will be a pure Urdu, the Indian language not indebted by any foreign characters. Though it would not be to English, but to Indians, it would be most agreeable in writing historical memorandums on walls of new erected buildings to which habit they are most accustomed, being their old custom, to have pictures of unnatural plants and trees on their walls for decoration. Please read this over to all your society assemblage, my this humble application, that they may be able to understand fully the cause of its invention If any of the gentry be pleased to open a school of this knowledge in his jurisdiction, the teacher can be had on a very lower salary."

PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(Concluded from our yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*)

SAVING IN DREDGING DOCK AND CHANNELS.

But the chief saving has been under the head of "Dredging Docks and Channels," the estimates for which were Rs. 2,55,700 as against Rs. 1,71,128 of actual expenditure; saving Rs. 84,572. A full account of the dredging work is given in the acting Engineer's report, and the saving is caused by the Teredo having been laid up from 17th April till 3rd September, and again from 13th January till 31st March, the Kuphus, with the Pholas, being found sufficient for the work in hand, during that time.

The sill of Prince's Dock is at 58 on T. H. D., and the sill of Victoria Dock at 56, so that increased dredging will have to be undertaken to keep the channels sufficiently down to admit of the sills of the docks being taken as the determining factors of the draught at which vessels may enter. The amount provided for dredging the docks and channels in the Budget for 1889-90 is Rs. 2,45,400, an increase of Rs. 74,272 over the amount expended in 1888-89. Should the Trustees, therefore, in the ensuing season determine to work down to 55 on T. H. D. this latter sum is available for the purpose before they need to add to the sanctioned estimates for the year.

The Acting Engineer reports that in 1887-88 the channel was taken down on an average to 55 on T. H. D., whereas in 1888-89 57 on T. H. D. has been adhered to as closely as possible. The increased cost of work done by the Kuphus was occasioned by its special nature. From 20th April till 13th July this dredger was employed in removing the stiff moorum, broken rock, and boulders from the part of the channels where divers were blasting, and at other times during the year she was employed in removing earthen dams in front of Victoria Dock entrance, the Apollo Basin and the south entrance to Prince's Dock, work which must obviously cost more than the the removal of soft mud from the channels.

HYDRAULIC ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

The Acting Engineer reports that the hydraulic engines and machinery have worked well throughout the year. There are 43 30-cwt. hydraulic cranes in Prince's Dock, and 49 in Victoria Dock. The number of lifts made during 1887-88, when the Prince's Dock alone was working was 1,146,283, and in 1888-89 with both docks at work, 1,514,704. The average number of lifts made per crane per hour was 15·26 in 1887-88, and 15·49 in 1888-89; while the best work done last year was in the discharge of bags from the s.s. Labourdonnais on 1st September, when 152 lifts were made in four hours, equal to 38 per hour.

REPAIR.

An interesting description is given by the Acting Engineer of the manner in which the south entrance gates of Prince's Dock were removed, landed by the 100-ton crane, repaired, and re-set. These gates, which are made of Green heart, and had been *in situ* since the formation of the dock in 1879, were found to be much eaten by the Teredo and Pholas. In order to admit of Prince's Dock being used by the north gate while the south gate was being repaired, an earthen dam had to be constructed outside the south gate. This and the repairs to the gate form a charge against the revenue of the year amounting to—Dam, Rs. 13,742; repairing gates, Rs. 6,382; —total, Rs. 20,131. The special thanks of the Trustees were given to Mr. Squire, the Acting Engineer, for the way in which the work of lifting, repairing, and replacing these gates was done, and for the complete and valuable report which he submitted thereon. The mechanical superintendent and the workshop foreman also received the thanks of the Trustees on this occasion. It has been arranged that the caisson now being made for the graving dock will fit the northern gate of Prince's Dock, so that when that gate comes to be examined and repaired, the expense of a dam will be saved.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DOCKS.

Taking the docks by themselves, apart from the other properties of the Trust, the following are the financial results for the year.

Gross revenue	Rs.	2),40,918
From this has to be deducted the "Bunder Fees," a tax included in dock wharfage rate, and which is payable whether goods are landed at the docks or at the bundars. These fees may be taken at one-third of the dock rate on goods, *i.e.* Rs. 15,88,157÷3=	„	5,29,386
	Rs.	15,11,532
Deduct—Working expenses Rs. 10,25,845		
„ Proportion of general charges on Rs. 15,11,532..... „	56,076 . „	10,81,921
	Rs.	4,29,611

The amount expended on constructing Prince's Dock has been Rs. 86,30,770, but part of this expenditure was met from surplus revenue, so that the Trustees have only to pay interest as follows:—

	Rs.
To Government on Rs.61,61,038 at 4½ per cent.	2,77,247
Debenture-holders on Rs. 14,35,876 at 4 per cent.....	57,435
Total...	Rs. 3,34,682

The Trustees have spent Rs. 84,38,258 on Victoria Dock to 31st March last, but owing to part of the interest payable last year having been debited to capital, there is only included in the year's accounts as a revenue charge Rs. 1,79,185. These sums together amount to Rs. 5,13,867 or Rs. 84,256 more than the net earnings of both docks as shown above. In the current year's estimates, the interest upon the docks is entered at Rs. 603,468.

The Port Officer drew the attention of the Trustees to the difficulty experienced in docking long vessels at Prince's Dock after the removal of the Victoria Dock outer dam, and on his recommendation the tug Princess was ordered to be made available for assistance free of charge, whenever the wind or tide made it unusually difficult to bring a vessel into dock.

BALANCE OF THE PORT FUND.

Under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, a separate account was to be kept of the funds of the port. Under a Government Resolution No. 131, dated 2nd March 1880, the Trustees have been permitted to credit to their general account any balance remaining at the credit of the port fund, and until the present year the receipts have uniformly exceeded the expenditure. The appended accounts show that in 1888-89 while the receipts from the port fund have been Rs. 1,46,193, the expenditure has been Rs. 1,87,008. Such a contingency as a deficit in the port fund does not appear to be contemplated by the Indian Ports Act, but seeing that the Trust has benefited largely in past years from the surplus receipts of the fund, it seems only fair that, when there is a deficit, it should be made good from the general funds of the Trust. The Port Trust Act seems to lend itself to such an arrangement. Section 68 (3) authorises the construction from Trust funds of "light-houses, light-ships, beacons, pilot boats, and other appliances necessary for the safe navigation of the port and of the approaches thereto within a distance of three miles from the limits of the port," and it is upon the maintenance of such works that the excess expenditure has occurred. The port and dock expenditure are, moreover, so interlaced that a transfer from the "Port Fund Expenses" to the "General Account" of the Trust can be made without doing violence to any legal enactment. It is assumed that the Trustees will not uniformly and of set purpose frame their estimates so as to throw upon the shore properties apart of the harbour expenses, but besides that, the position has for years been reversed. There are exceptionally heavy expenses in the past year, which tend to account for the excess of expenditure, Rs. 40,815. Chief amongst these is the "extraordinary" repair of the Outer Light Vessel, which, with the cost of fitting and hire of a vessel temporarily to take her place, represents a sum of Rs. 21,956, in the year's accounts. Another extra item is the cost of the Harbour Police, which stands at Rs. 22,421 against Rs. 15,000 provided in the previous years' accounts. The Trustees are in correspondence with Government regarding this charge, and they believe that they have demonstrated that, according to arrangements made under the new Municipal Act, it should henceforth not fall upon the Trust.

PRONGS AND KENNERY LIGHTHOUSES.

In the ordinary expenditure of the department also, there are a few cases in which the expenditure exceeds the normal. The stores supplied to Prongs and Kennery Lighthouses are considerably in excess of estimates:—Prongs estimate Rs. 2,400; actual, Rs. 3,460. Kennery estimate, Rs. 3,450;; actual, Rs. 4,611. Total estimate, Rs. 5,850; total actual, Rs. 8,071.

The difference, Rs. 2,221, is caused by supplies of oil having been sent to both lighthouses in March for use in the next financial year, and to a new burner, and a corridor engine having been supplied to Kennery. The charge for "Engineering Establishment" is Rs. 907 in excess of the estimate, owing to the work thrown upon the department in connection with the repairs to the Lightship. The allowance for pensions was also underestimated by Rs. 1,538, Mr. Jolley having retired after the Budget for the year was framed.

PILOTAGE ACCOUNTS.

The portion of pilotage earnings coming to the Trust was sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the department, and to leave a balance of Rs. 1,099 to be carried to the fund for replacement of pilot schooners, which now amounts to Rs. 2,32,222. During the year Rs. 14,695 was spent on extraordinary repairs to pilot schooner No. 1, and the amount was provided from the replacement fund. The only items which call for notice are the cost of repairs to the steam launch Flirt. The estimated amount to be charged to revenue was Rs. 500, and to depreciation account Rs. 3,850; while the expenditure was Rs. 2,128 revenue, and Rs. 3,419 to depreciation. This vessel is employed in conveying pilots to and from vessels in harbour, and soon after her repair was not found to work satisfactorily, the fault apparently lying in her original construction. The allowance for pension (Rs. 3,031 against an actual expenditure of Rs. 5,109) was underestimated for the reason given for the same item under "Port Charges" (para. 73.)

SAVING ON INTEREST.

There was a saving of Rs. 42,765 under the head of "Interest" due to the Trustees being able to work on until the end of the year upon their cash balances without putting out any part of the sanctioned debenture loan for Rs. 16,10,172. Of this loan, only 3 lakhs were issued on 29th March, the balance of the issue being held over until the current year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The total amount expended upon Victoria Dock to 31st March last was Rs. 84,38,258, of which Rs. 1,86,096 is discount owing to the loans having been put out below par, and Rs. 2,82,159 is interest during construction of the works. The estimated cost of the dock was 94 lakhs, but the equipment of the dock in sheds and cranes is not yet completed, and until all the works are finished it will not be possible to state the ultimate saving. The dock was made available for traffic even before the commencement of the year under review, 11 vessels having entered through the communication passage from Prince's Dock before 31st March 1888. The sea gates were opened, and the first ship entered thereby on 3rd April.

CONTRACTOR'S WORK.

On 8th May the Engineer submitted a report on the work carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Kirby and Co., the amount of whose contract, as finally settled, was Rs. 43,10,994, or less than the estimated amount of contract rates by Rs. 64,359. The Trustees passed the following resolution on the subject:—"The Trustees are pleased to record their extreme satisfaction at the manner in which this great work has been carried out. In several respects, as pointed out by the Engineer, the amount of work done under the masonry and excavation contracts has been greater than that tendered for; and yet, although the quality of the work is excellent, it has been carried out for less by Rs. 64,359 than the amount of the contract, and in eight months less than the time agreed upon: thus making the Victoria Dock available for use during a busy season earlier than had been anticipated—a very great advantage to the trade of the port. Such results could only have been attained by the exercise on the part of the contractors of great skill and energy, combined with arrangements calculated to make the workmen contented and with thoroughly cordial relations between the contractors and the Port Trust Engineers. The contractors have also to be congratulated on the small number of accidents considering the nature of the work, and the large number of workpeople employed. The satisfaction of the Trustees is increased by the fact that a member of the firm of contractors, who carried out this great work, is Mr. John Fleming, C.I.E., the originator of the Elphinstone Reclamation on which the dock is situated."

The Trustees were favoured with a Government Resolution (No. 131 of 14th June) intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council had great pleasure in recording his concurrence in the Trustees' Resolution above quoted and in sanctioning the payment of the sums proposed by way of bonus to the Engineer and members of his staff.

On 28th February the Acting Engineer reported that the year after completion of works, during which Messrs. Kirby and Co. were responsible for maintenence, had expired, and that the works were in a perfectly sound and substantial condition. The deposit of one and a half lakhs made by them under their contract was thereupon returned.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.

Reports were submitted by the Acting Engineer on 6th and 30th November on the hydraulic machinery provided at Victoria Dock, on the caisson in the communication passage, and on the dredger Kuphus; the hydraulic machinery having been supplied by Messrs. Sir William Armstrong Mitchell and Co., Elswick, the caisson by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie and Co., of London, and the dredger by Messrs. Simons and Co., Renfrew. Thereupon the Trustees passed the following resolution:—"The sea gates, swing-bridges, caisson, hydraulic machinery, &c., of the Victoria Dock; as also the hopper dredger, Kuphus, having now been in use sufficiently long to justify a decided opinion being recorded as to the way in which they have been supplied, the Trustees have much pleasure in finding from the Acting Engineer's reports, that the supply has been entirely satisfactory, and they offer their best thanks to Mr. James McConnochie, their agent in England, for the energy and speed displayed by him in getting the plant forward; for the excellent materials and workmanship which his supervision has secured; and, generally, for the perfectly satisfactory manner in which he has carried out this and every other work undertaken by him for the Trust."

EXPENDITURE ON VICTORIA DOCK.

The amount expended on Victoria Dock capital account in 1888-89 (included in the Rs. 84,38,258 mentioned in para. 77) was Rs. 12,36,158, which was met by the balance brought forward from the 1887-88 account Rs. 4,91,345 and by advance from Government of Rs. 8,01,712, so that there remained on hand on this account at 31st March last Rs. 56,899.

The work of reducing the level of the rock in front of Prince's Dock entrance from 57 to 55 on T. H. D. is still being proceeded with, and Rs. 74,470 was spent on this account during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 2,18,651, out of an estimate of 6 lakhs. The work was nearly completed when the present monsoon burst. The number of 30-cwt. cranes, with which it was proposed to start Victoria Dock, was 37, twenty of which were erected when the year began. It was soon found, however, that this number was insufficient, and it has been increased during the year to forty-nine.

In order to meet the requirements of Government, it was agreed when the dock plans were sanctioned that the 100-ton crane erected on the jetty in Prince's Dock should be removed to Victoria Dock where the depth of water is 2 feet greater and the entrance 14 feet wider, and that a 30-ton hydraulic crane should take the place of the 100-ton crane in Prince's Dock. It was intended to remove the 100-ton crane during the course of the year, but before this could be done some provision had to be made for heavy lifts while the shift was being made. It was decided for this purpose to transfer from Sassoon Dock, where it was of no use, to Victoria Dock a 20-ton hand crane, and after it was re-erected the result was so unsatisfactory that it was decided to convert it into a steam crane. This was done by the close of the year, but no sufficient trial had then been made of it. The removal and re-erection of the 100-ton crane is, however, now being proceeded with.

As in the case of cargo cranes, so it was found with sheds, that, in order rightly to utilize the dock, the number must be increased. Three additional sheds were accordingly built during the year, and there are now only three berths in Victoria Dock unprovided with sheds. One at least of these will probably never be built, as the wharf (opposite the 20-ton steam crane) is found to be more useful uncovered. The sidings, dock-master's quarters, and subsidiary works have been completed; so that beyond the completion of the blasting work in the channel outside, the removal and re-erection of the 100-ton crane, no new work remains to be done in the dock until more sheds and cargo cranes are needed.

GRAVING DOCK CONSTRUCTION.

During the year the construction of a graving dock has been arranged for, and the work commenced on the site mentioned in the last report, *viz.*, entering from the north-west corner of Prince's Dock. The extreme length available for docking is to be 530 feet, and in order to meet the possible requirements of Government in docking armoured cruisers, the bottom of the dock has been taken down to 58 on T. H. D., much lower than would be necessary for any merchant vessel; the available depth for docking will then be 27 feet 3 inches at high water ordinary spring tides, and the width of the entrance is the same as the north entrance to Prince's Dock, so that the largest vessel that can enter Prince's Dock will also be able to enter the Graving Dock. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 11,44,850, of which Rs. 3,23,107 has been provided from the surplus revenue of 1887-88, and the balance of Rs. 8,25,000 is to be borrowed on debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent. and having 10 years to run. The contract for the masonry and excavation has been let to Messrs. Thompson and Co., whose tender, Rs. 7,58,993, was the lowest, and the contract for the caisson has been given to Messrs. J. and G. Rennie and Co., of London, for £3,230. This caisson will also fit the north entrance to Prince's Dock, so that the gates there may be removed and examined at any time after the caisson arrives, without either incurring the expense of an earthen dam, as in the case of the south entrance, or interfering with the working of the dock through the 55-feet entrance. Messrs. Thompson and Co.'s contract was signed on 27th March, and they are bound to complete the work within two years from that date.

NEW WORKS.

The expenditure recorded under the head of "New Works" amounts to (Rs. 12,86,926—Rs. 8,03,798 on account of miscellaneous receipts=) Rs. 4,83,128 and a full description of the various works upon which this sum has been spent, will be found in the Acting Engineer's report appended. Funds have been provided thus:—In 1885 loan, Rs. 1,10,046; 1889, loan (Rs. 16,10,172 sanctioned) temporarily advanced from cash balance, 3,73,083;—total Rs. 4,83,129.

Of these new works, the following are the chief:—

(*a.*) Three new dock warehouses on which Rs. 1,21,016 were spent in 1887-88 and Rs. 2,00,929 in 1888-89, making Rs. 3,21,945 as against an estimate of Rs. 3,62,273. As noticed in the traffic portion of the report, these warehouses are of the greatest use in fostering trade at the new dock. The completion of these warehouses necessitated the opening out of a road to the west of them, in continuation of the 60-feet road on the west side of Prince's Dock warehouses. This road, 576 feet long, with its adjuncts, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 18,858.

(*b.*) The construction of the traffic offices near the dock has been proceeded

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Truth has the following:—I announced several months ago that a marriage would probably take place between Princess Victoria of Wales and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and I now hear that their engagement is practically settled. *Truth* also hears that Sir Edward Malet will shortly be raised to the peerage.

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Mr. Waugh is one of the most fascinating and terrible of talkers when he warms to his favourite subject. No banalities for him, but real, hard, cruel, blood-creeping facts which stagger the imagination. No man knows the British savage better. He began to study children in Greenwich years ago, and ran a vigorous campaign against child-imprisonment, and wrote the "Gaol Cradle," a book which made a sensation.

***

In appearance Mr. Waugh is below the middle height, swarthy in complexion, and with an abundance of long black hair, which hangs over the collar of his frock coat. He wears a beard, and a thin straggling moustache, and has a penetrating pair of eyes, which glow like coals of fire when he is an angered. He is the editor of *Sunday Magazine*, a vigorous writer, and a stirring preacher. I have often heard him swear, says a writer in the *Pall Mall*; he smokes cigarettes, he hates humbug, he cultivates roses, and he tries to forget the hell of London beneath the venerable and crumbling walls of St. Albans. To sum him up, he is one of the devil's worst enemies.

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Mr. Waugh is a born "lobbyist." He is one of the most persuasive talkers I have ever come across; and although he is an enthusiast, he is a consummate master in combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He has the great art of talking to you as if time and trouble were absolutely no consideration to him, and of making you feel as if his conversion of you to his views were his one object in life. During the progress of the Children's Bill through the two Houses, he has been indefatigable in his attendance in the lobbies and unsparing in his personal exhortations. He has been rewarded by getting through a bill so stringent that every one would have called it impossible if it had not been done. But the fact is, I believe, that there is no bill in the world which Mr. Waugh could not get through if he set his mind on it.

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But in this matter of the children he has found a very valuable ally in the Attorney-General. Whatever one may think of this gentleman as politican and *Times'* counsel, there can be no doubt that he is a thoroughly kind-hearted man, and he has been unremitting in his efforts to help Mr. Waugh to help the children. Even in the thick of the Pigott business, the Attroney-General always found time to consider and advise upon amendments, and more than once he has spent hours, after long days in the Parnell Court, in discussions on the bill. To him next to Mr. Waugh the credit or otherwise for the new Children's Charter is due.

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Most of us have waited for the dread yet much desired summons of the doctor or the dentist. But the "wait" there is nothing to the "wait" in Ely-place if you want to see Mr. George Lewis the Solicitor. Pack ten ladies and gentlemen, prospective litigants, in a dark back room, barely furnished with a dingy carpet, a few hard chairs, a couple of dusty bookcases, and a wall of deed boxes. No one says a word, a general glare reigns, and the silence is only broken by the distant hum of the traffic coming through the window, and the chime of a city clock.

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Heavy folding doors covered with dusty blue baize divide us from the Law and Lewis. You may wait ten minutes. You may wait three hours. There is no butler to secure you an early passage into the sanctum. It would be absurd to suggest that if the walls of that room had years and tongue, it could tell some queer stories, for no one says a word. One glares and stares and glares again. Then one hears the subdued crinkle of Mr. Lewis's highly polished boots. He is walking to the door. Joy. The handle turns, the suave voice bids the departing one good-day. Then Mr. Lewis's head appears at our door, and beckons to the lucky one, "Come follow, follow me." And the rest gnash and wail.

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A home paper reproduces a strange sketch, reproduced from the original by Sir F. Grenfell, which is a curiosity of interest just now when that gallant General's name is prominently before the public. The story of the drawing is this:—It was drawn by Sir Francis Grenfell himself at Ascot twenty-five years ago. He and his companions were discussing their future army prospects, and at that time he thought so little of his own chances of fame that he humorously prophesied that he would ultimately descend to be one of the sellers of "correct cards" whom he saw on the race-course before him. He translated his prophecy into the accompanying sketch. As a matter of fact his promotion has been particularly rapid. Between 1873 and 1878 he was on the staff of Sir Arthur Cunyngham at the Cape. In 1880 he was Brigadier-Major at Shorncliffe. In 1881 he took part in the Transval expedition, afterwards going to Egypt. And the other morning the gallant Grenfell was gazetted a Major-General.

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Mr. Chaplin has been sighing for office for a long time, and would even have accepted (it is believed) a Colonial governorship. But there being "no place like home," he no doubt preferred the headship of the Department of Agriculture, to which he has been appointed, as is announced. He is a round peg in a round hole, for all his interests are vested in the culture of the land.

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He has run the gamut of the turf, has won the Derby, and is a friend of the Prince of Wales. He knows as much about "gee-gees" as a professional trainer, and though a trifle heavy now—I daresay he scales 17 stone—he may still be seen at the covert side. I have heard the hon. member for North Lincolnshire make some rattling speeches, too, when he drops the heavy agricultural father, which he may well do now he is Minister. He is too dreadfully dull when he gets on mangold wurzels or turnips. But if it is a personal tilt with a political foe Mr. Chaplin has a very pretty vocabulary. He has put Protection to bed some time ago, but still dandles the bimetallist baby (or should I not say twins?) on his ample knees. He is forty-eight and a widower.

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New York society is agitated concerning a ball-room which is to be built for Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Not one of the private mansions of New York has a dancing floor to hold 400 people, and Delmonico's establishment has to be resorted to when that number of guests are to be brought together for a supper and a dance. Well, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is said to be determined to give real balls on her own premises. Her husband has purchased three dwelling-houses, paying something more than a quarter of a million dollars for them, and has thus acquired a plot next to his own residence in which to build a spacious ball-room. On several notable festal nights temporary structures have been put up in adjacent yards to dance in, but this Vanderbilt hall will be the first permanent private ball-room of anything like its magnitude, to say nothing of the splendours which may reasonably be looked for in it.

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Tho[illegible] follow Mr. Joseph Pennell's artistic car[illegible] delightful pages of the *Century* maga[illegible]ith interest that the accomplished artist is getting ready for a tour [illegible]pine peaks, which he will conquer in [illegible]r. Fisher Unwin, the publisher with [illegible]rd. The result of the trip should be [illegible]es of remarkable beauty. For Mr. [illegible]ter of his craft and he approaches his [illegible]t with an open mind. Mr. Unwin, [illegible]Alpine hand, will act as chaperon, for [illegible]ennell's first experience of glaciers. Not [illegible]ennell is wanting in assurance. I was, [illegible] a little surprised to hear that Mr. Pennell [illegible]g to the Mountains. A man of his distinction [illegible]airly have expected them to come to him.

[illegible]HE Lady Guides' Association, Limited, London, [illegible]ms likely to be a success. Before long the tem[illegible]ary offices in Pall Mall will be exchanged for [illegible] commodious premises in Cockspur Street, [illegible] there will be reception and waiting rooms, [illegible]re strangers may meet their friends, write [illegible]ers, see the papers, interview teachers, dress[illegible]makers, servants, and the like, and dress for an evening party or the theatre. There is really hardly any kind of office for the stranger visiting our shores which the Association does not undertake—shopping for invalids and people in the [illegible]y or abroad, providing entertainments, dress[illegible]rs, needlewomen, teachers of music and [illegible]nguages, chaperons, meeting foreigners and conveying them safely across London, besides its chief business—the supply of certificated guides well versed in the history of London, the easiest and quickest routes from place to place, and, what is of great value to the foreigner, capable of protecting him or her against extortionate and abusive cabmen.

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Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

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It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half-an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A Son of Tom.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'s,

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

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Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and, 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE ICTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPU SION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
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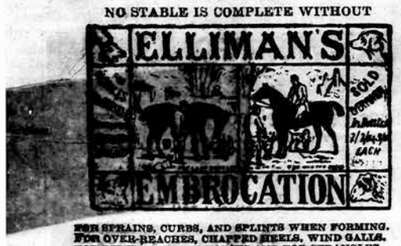

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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
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ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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CLARKE'S
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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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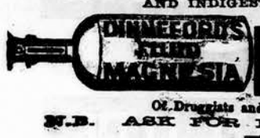

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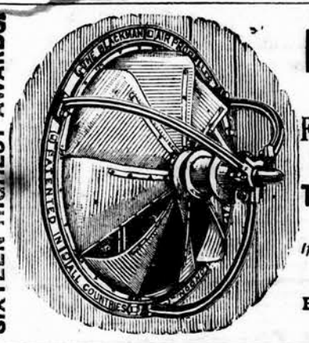

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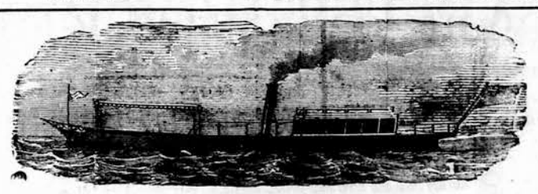

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FIRST QUALITY CHAMPAGNE.
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